The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,246.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Agra," 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday the 8th June at noon.

	June.		June.
Leave Bombay	8	Leave Madras	20
" Carwar	9	" Coconada	22
" Narrakal	12	" Vizagapatam	23
" Tuticorin	14	" Bimlipatam	24
" Colombo	15	" Gopalpore	25
" Galle	15	" False Point	26
" Negapatam	17	Arrive Calcutta	27
" Pondicherry	18		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Mad ras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Bussorah	2
" Kurrachee	16	" Fao	3
" Guadur	17	" Bushire	6
" Muscat	20	" Lingah	8
" Bunder Abbas	22	" Bunder Abbas	10
" Lingah	23	" Muscat	12
" Bushire	26	" Guadur	14
" Fao	27	" Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	28	Arrive Bombay	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Saturday, the 5th June, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medea," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Medea."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "British Admiral," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "British Admiral."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Hindostan," W. White, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain White will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

31st May, 1869.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per ship "Lord Straithnairn," Captain Reid, arrived from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of the goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Reid will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FRAMJEE, SANDS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges .....Rs. 750 0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most unobjectionable by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that it ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHAUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

a Powder .....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Salicrubini).....12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched probably on Wednesday, the 16th June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag,
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARE.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 8th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Ellora," (1,574 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain J. S. Murray, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 7th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Acctg. Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bampart Row, Bombay,
1st June, 1869.

BOARD and LODGING can be had with a respectable Family in Colaba. Stabling attached. Address D., "Bombay Gazette" office.

A GENTLEMAN and Lady, or two Gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board and Residence with a Family. For terms and particulars apply by letter F., 365, Office of this paper. References required.

NOTICE.—The Adjourned Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the Railway Staff Mess Company (Limited) will be held on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., at the Railway Reading Room, Byculla Villa.

CHARLES DAVIES,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1869.

BOAT LOST.—A whale Boat, painted white, with green gunwale, length 25 feet, name inside W. Bansley, drifted from the ship "Henry Fernie" on Sunday, the 30th May, 1869.

A handsome reward will be given on the boat being returned to the ship "Henry Fernie."

Bombay, 3rd June, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAIWAY.—NOTICE.—After Monday next, the 7th instant, the additional Passenger Train, leaving Kurjut at 7-45 A.M., Narel at 8 A.M., and arriving at Bombay at 10-10 A.M. on Monday morning, will be discontinued.

HENRY CODRE,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—ALTERATION of TRAINS.—On and after the 16th instant, the Train for Ahmedabad and intermediate stations will leave Grant Road at 6-15 A.M., instead of 7 A.M., as at present. Trains will leave Churney Road for Bandora and intermediate stations on week days at 6-33 A.M., 5-28 and 5-58 P.M., and Sundays for Churney Road and intermediate stations at 5 A.M., 8-35 A.M., 9-30 A.M., 7 P.M. and 10-15 P.M. For further particulars see Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 2nd June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, up to 2 P.M., on Monday, the 7th instant, from parties willing to undertake the following works:—

1. Metalling the road in front of the Officers' Quarters, Marine Lines.
2. Making certain additions and alterations to the Warrant Officers' quarters near the Castle Gate at Bombay.
3. Constructing a wooden Chowkey and Privy for the Customs' Department at Back Bay.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender. The Plans and Specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours at the office of

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PRESIDENCY.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1869.

THE TRAVELS OF A HINDOO TO VARIOUS PARTS OF BENGAL AND UPPER INDIA,

BY

BHOLANATH CHUNDER,

MEMBER OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

In two Volumes.

Price 12 Rupees.

To be had at Mr. Wesnoodew Babajee Nowrungay, at his Depot, 30 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the registered Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the office of the Bank, No. 40 Meadow Street, on Thursday, the 17th of June next, at 3 P.M., for the despatch of the following business:—

1. To receive the Account of Liquidation for the year ending 10th August, 1868, and a supplementary account for the six months ending 28th February, 1869, and the Report of Liquidators thereon.
2. To take into consideration the propriety of enforcing or not enforcing the Calls due on forfeited shares, and pursuant to a requisition by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsay, Esq., and 22 other Shareholders of the Bank.
3. To consider the propriety of allowing some remuneration to the Liquidators, in addition to the fees allowed to them, in consideration of the valuable services they have rendered and are still rendering to the Shareholders in realizing the assets of the Bank, and, if that course shall appear to the meeting advisable, then and there to pass a formal resolution for carrying the object into effect.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 17th June 1869, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAEE,
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA,
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

Received by Last Mail,

At Reduced Prices, 10 as. per Shilling.

Forbes' Hindustani Manual.....Rs.	2 4
Fun. Vol. VIII. New Series.....	3 0
Popular Educator. Vol. III.....	3 12
Dr. Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology. 7th edn...	17 8
Chambers' Mathematical Tables	2 4
The Englishwoman's Cookery Book, by Mrs. Beeton	1 0
Molesworth's Engineering Formulæ. (New edition.)	3 0
Holmby House, by Melville	3 4
New America, by H. Dixon	3 4
Habit and Intelligence, by J. J. Murray. 2 vols	10 0
Ballads and Tales, by W. M. Thackeray	4 12
The Conspirators, by Dumas.....	0 10
Smith's Law of Contracts. (Cheap edition)	10 0
The Ring and the Book, by R. Browning. 3 vols	10 0
Dore's 200 Sketches, Humorous and Grotesque	2 8
Artemus Ward, his Travels	0 6
Game Preserver's Manual	1 3
Wold of Fashion for May, 1869.....	1 6
Le Follett for May, 1869	0 12
London and Paris Fashions for May, 1869.....	0 12
Play.—A Night at Notting Hill	0 6

2nd June, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mercurial), for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets 3d. each; Tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c.

HEAL and SON'S IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY

BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. T. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a récherché Cabinet Wine
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and 'pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the year 1842; and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts.	Rs. 27 per doz.
Fine Very Pale	"	27 "
Fine Pale	"	29 "
Superior Port	"	27 "
Do. do.	Pints.	" 14 "
Brandy	"	32 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

12th May 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... " " } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Base', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE.

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs. 40 per doz.	
Do. Do. Pts	" 20	"
Do. Moselle Qts	" 42	"
Do. Brandy	" 30	"
Do. Sherry	" 25	"
Do. Claret	" 23	"
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry ...	" 27	"
Do. Port Wine, of 1840 Vintage	" 30	"
Ronaldson's Sherry	" 18	"
Port Wine of 1815	" 30	"
Do. of 1847	" 24	"

REMINGTON & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Gaulois" and "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows:—

Ay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	25
Extra Dry Sillery Royal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Royal Bouzy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Verzenay Imperial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens ...	...	...	...	...	31
Royal Bouzy do. (very dry) ...	...	...	...	...	50

Attention is requested to the following.

Clarets.—C. T.'s Médoc ordinaire ...	...	...	...	...	15
St. Estephe (G. B.) ...	...	...	...	...	30
Charles Tovey's $ 1 ...	...	...	...	...	40
Sauterne	...	...	...	...	25
Burgundies.—Beaune ...	...	...	...	...	30
Chablis ...	...	...	...	...	30
Pouilly Blanc ...	...	...	...	...	25
Sparkling Moselle.—Muscat Moselle	...	...	...	...	36
Sherries.—Pale dry dinner ...	...	...	...	...	24
Choice Amontillado ...	...	...	...	...	28
Choicest Solera ...	...	...	...	...	40
Cognac Brandy.—Charles Tovey's $ 1 ...	...	...	...	...	32

Pints of most of the above at Rs. 2 per 2 dozen Case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co., Calcutta.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

Received by the steamer "Ellora,"

At reduced prices. 10 as. per shilling.

A Practical Treatise on Mechanical Dentistry, by Joseph Richardson .....Rs.	11 4
A Grammar of the Hindoostanee Language, by Duncan Forbes	6 12
Theatre De Corneille.....	4 12
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe	4 12
Fables de La Fontaine.....	4 12
Theory and Practice of Midwifery, by F. Churchill.....	7 12
Travels of Fahsian and Sung-Yun, Buddhist Pilgrims, from China to India, by S. Beal	6 12
The Minor Poems of Percy B. Shelley.....	2 4
The New Testament, by W. Alford.....	3 12
Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, by P. M. Roget...	6 12
Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, by S. Baring-Gould.....	3 12
The Book of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, by C. T. McClenachan	12 8
Dictionary of Manufactures, Mining, Machinery, and the Industrial Arts, by G. Dodd.....	3 4
The Life of Pizarro, by A. Helps.....	3 14
Handy Andy, a tale of Irish Life, by S. Lover.....	2 2
Heartsease; or, the Brother's Wife.....	3 12
Interest Tables, calculated at five per cent, by J. King...	4 12
A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women, by T. G. Thomas.....	12 8
Household Words, by C. Dickens, re-issue, vol. 3.....	2 4
The Industries of Scotland, their Rise, Progress, and Present condition, by D. Bremner	6 12
Dr. Webster's Illustrated Dictionary of the English Language, by A. G. Goodrich.....	15 0
Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, by W. Inglis...	1 0
Twilight Hours, by Sarah Williams	3 4
A Political Survey, by M. E. Grant Duff.....	4 10
The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion	1 10
Live and Learn.....	1 12
Bocsey's Harmonium Museum	6 10
Fifty Soft Voluntaries for Harmonium.....	6 12
Chappell's Musical Journal for May, twenty-four juvenile pieces.....	0 10
He is not Guilty, by L. Linton.....	0 10
Chambers's Miscellany, vol. 2.....	0 10
British Birds, Eggs and Nests, by Rev. J. C. Aitkinson.....	0 10
Madame Goubaud's Patterns of Guipure Work.....	1 4
Silver on Piles and Fistula.....	0 10

Bombay, 26th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen...	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	" 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	14	" 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino...	13	" 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped...	21	" 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose.....	20	
Do. Fancy Striped.....	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Hose.....	25	" 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	" 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	7	" 8
India Gauze Pants	7	" 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	" 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60, ...	65	0
Do. Dyes " ...	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool "	10	0
Do. Cashmere "	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts "	10	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do.	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. "	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall ..... per dozen	7	8
do with Tie "	7	8
The Belgian "	7	0
do. with Tie "	7	0
The Shakspear "	7	8
do. with Tie "	7	0
The Regent "	7	0
The Indian "	7	0
The Improved West End "	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	8
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ...Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Forms of application may be obtained at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.		

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the wants of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work can be executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMUEZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, is prepared to supply the following Cotton Seeds for sowing during the approaching season:—

Egyptian (Imported).....	Rs.	10 per cwt.
New Orleans (imported).....	"	25 "
Do. (Bombay produced).....	"	5 "
Sea Island (imported).....	"	25 "
Bourbon (imported)	"	10 "
Hinguna hat (indigenous).....	"	8 "

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their seed until sowing time.

Applications should be addressed to Mr. Harrison, Senior Cotton Inspector, Bombay.

G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Town Duties will be levied within the City of Bombay from this date, as authorized by Act IV. of 1869, on the articles mentioned in the schedule attached thereto.

L. REID, Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 1st June, 1869.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPOR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
9,600,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	555
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	300
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
800,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	417½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1450
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	870
2,080,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	495
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	910
...	2,000	1,900	Nil	Fort Canning	280

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1200

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	2,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
190,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Do. Do.	540
...	800	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1100
237,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	9750
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1160
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3000
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
200,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	275
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	760
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1625
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
190,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
103,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.	33—35
...	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Trescher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
1,045,000	500	Jan. '26	...	Bank of Bombay	110
800,000	25	13th ...	...	Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	10th May	'67	Do. Guzerat	90
2,000,000	200	7th Aug.	'67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
3,000,000	200	25th Sept.	'67	Trdg. & B'kg.	20
2,000,000	200	4th Sept.	'67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	200	30th Oct.	'66	Central Bank	6
1,000,000	200	10 Feb.	'67	Indian Peninsula	9
800,000	200	6th May	'67	Royal Bank	13
...	200	6th Apr.	'67	Old Financial	6½
1,200,000	150				

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,260	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	4½
800,000	2,500	2,230	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
200,000	all	350	300	Bombay Const.	160—17

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 2.

Newill, Cornet, 1st Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Smith, Surgeon, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 2.

Flolliott, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, to England.
Reid, Quarter Master, 95th Regiment, on leave, to Mhow.
Geiz, Captain, Invalid Establishment, on sick certificate, to Europe.
Laughton, Major, Superintendent Bombay Revenue Survey, on furlough, to Europe.
Paske, Captain, 95th Regiment, to join, to Mhow.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND JUNE.

London ..	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	"
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal	"
	Iron Ships	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	"
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	"
	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	"
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	"
	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	"

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Richard Rylands	Thirkell	Callao.
	Gunga (s)	Child	Aden and Suez.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewitt	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Pelhwan, Boyd, to Penang and Singapore.
Ship Ravelaw, Millard, to Liverpool.

The ship Gaulois, to Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 28 Antelope ..... Nicholson ..... Cochin.

DEPARTURES.

May 28 Nubia (s) ..... Woolcott ..... Suez.
Burmah (s) ..... Gray ..... Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a desired means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies :—
Agra and Nusseck Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Furneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Cheeson and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G Street, 30, Cornhill

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 8th June, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.;

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Tuesday	June 8	Tuesday	July 20
,, ...	,, 15	,, ...	,, 27
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	Aug. 3
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	,, 10
,, ...	July 6	,, ...	,, 17
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	,, 24

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 11th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 2 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	June 11	Friday	July 23
,, ...	,, 25	,, ...	Aug. 9
,, ...	July 9	,, ...	,, 20

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	June 11	Friday	Sept. 3
,, ...	July 9	,, ...	Oct. 1
,, ...	Aug. 6	,, ...	,, 29

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination :—

15th June.
13th July.
10th August.
7th September.
9th October.
6th November.
4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows :—

June 7th.	September 9th.
July 7th.	October 4th.
August 9th.	November 5th.
	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, *viâ* Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
Overland Mail	June 8th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	June 11th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of closing Inland Mails, to remain in force until further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Sholapore, the Deccan, Ahmednuggur, Seroor, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnaghery	6 A.M.	

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1869.

IT is surprising how satisfied the English is with everything English, and how little inclined he is to appreciate anything which is not in accordance with English ideas on the subject. John Bull is well represented as a hurly-burly fellow, easily imposed upon, but with the conscious pride of his superiority over the rest of God's creatures. Our Government, our laws, our architecture, down even to our very mode of living, are all in this country as like what they are in England as we can possibly make them. We rarely distress ourselves with the thought that we may be mistaken in the correctness of our views. We act on the principle that whatever is English is right. Often we go even further than this, and assume that whatever is not English is wrong. We could prove in many ways that this theory is far from being a wise one. This morning we wish to say a few words on the subject of the internal decoration of our houses. We hope to show that the English system of ornamenting the walls of rooms is not only inherently bad in itself, but is not at all suited to this climate. Looking at the question in an æsthetic spirit, any ornament that is manufactured by the running yard must fail sooner or later to produce on us such influences as we attribute to a work of art. The power of the artist over us is only acquired by great labour and much thought. Immediately we discover that the object before us is repeated over and over and over again, all the charm it might have had for us is gone. Now, the Englishman's idea of adorning a wall is to paste it over with the prettiest paper he can get. The consequence is that every wall has a thousand representations of the same subject. Now it's a lily, then a rose, sometimes a bouquet of flowers, occasionally a parrot. But whatever it is, you can't turn your eye to any part of the room without the flowers or parrot meeting your gaze. Does any one suppose that any of the purposes of art are answered by such a mode of decoration? Yet to judge by our desire to introduce the same system into India, are not we English virtually flattering ourselves that we are doing something which deserves commendation? But if this plan of decorating rooms is objectionable from the artist's point of view, what shall we say of it as a practical question? It is well known that in order to prevent infection the clothing of persons suffering from a contagious disease is usually destroyed. Medical men are fully aware of the power which cloth or rags possess to retain poisonous exhalations in rooms. Now paper is made from rags and possesses this same property, though in a less degree. In cases of scarlet fever in England it becomes necessary to strip the walls clean and to re-paper them before the rooms can be occupied. In this country there is a further objection to papering walls. Whatever is apt to bring insects into our houses should, if possible, be excluded from them. Now paper, as every one knows, is food for myriads of insects. Many of these are not visible to the eye, but still the evil they produce is none the less for that. Again, paper is apt to decay. Damp affects it very much, and in a damp state it smells offensively. Lastly, it is anything but a cheap mode of decorating our houses. Now let us consider what modes are open to us in this country. The one generally adopted all over the country is the whitewashing process, but certainly this does not rank very high as an artistic one. We cannot remember having ever felt any soothing influence in looking at a white wall, but nobody, on the other hand, can deny that it possesses peculiar sanitary advantages. If the question really lay between a paper with a lovely pattern, and a coat of whitewash, we can fancy that most people would choose the former. For our part, we should still hold to the latter, because the paper would afford us no more pleasure to look at than the blank wall, whereas for purposes of health the coat of whitewash would be infinitely superior. But people in India are not called upon to choose between these two modes of decoration. Besides the *white*-wash, chunam can be made of any colour under the sky, and a judicious use of colours is really all that is required for the more simple modes of decoration. Those of our readers who have not seen a room decorated in the manner suggested by us will hardly believe how wonderful an effect can be produced by it. Moreover, the effect is far above that produced by the best paper. There are two houses on the Esplanade now occupied by gentlemen who have a love for art, and the walls are decorated by the use of chunam wash of different colours in a way that makes you feel on entering the rooms a desire to look round the walls, which we confess has never possessed us in any room where the walls have been pasted with paper. The more you repeat an ornament the less effective it becomes. In wall-papers every ornament is repeated—sometimes at only a few inches apart, sometimes at a foot apart, but always *ad nauseam*. You almost wish at times that there were no such things as lilies and roses and parrots. Art is so desecrated, we get angry at the efforts (if such they can be called) to minister to her. Now the great advantage of employing different coloured washes of chunam is that there is no limit to variety in the subjects. If you really wish it, you need not have the same stencil border round any two doors. You may use a different one for each, and even, if this were desirable, different ones for different sides of the same door. The ornamentation need never pall on the taste from constant repetition. Then, again, every one can exercise his own taste in decoration. This is a most important point. You cannot do this with paper. You simply have to choose between a dozen patterns presented to you, not one of which may take your fancy or suit your room. To those who can draw, there is the additional advantage that they may make their own stencil plates, which are simply designs of flowers or leaves, or animals or figures, cut out on ordinary drawing paper. So easy is the process that you may prepare a dozen different plates in the course of a few hours. Should the decoration round a door or window not suit after it is completed, it is easily obliterated again in a few minutes, and a new decoration can be substituted in its place. Thus a much more perfect and satisfactory result can be attained than by any system of paper decoration. The cost of ornamenting a room in this way is really very small. Of course the best plan, beyond all doubt, of decorating walls is with paint, but we have not considered this question for the simple reason that the cost of the process renders it impossible for the generality of Europeans to adopt it. But after paint, and far before the papering system, comes the simple one of using a variety of washes of chunam, and a variety of designs for the ornaments. Its superiority lies in its producing a better artistic effect, and in its being more in accordance with sanitary principles.

LIEUTENANT S.S. JACOB, Bombay Staff Corps, Executive Engineer in Jeypore, has been allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th ultimo, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

AN Aden Brigade Order, dated 24th April 1869, directed Colonel D. Watson, 82nd Regiment, to assume command of the Brigade, vice Major General Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., proceeded on leave to Europe.

WE regret to hear of the death, at Hazareebaugh, of Major Gordon Higgins, of H. M.'s 107th Regiment.

WE observe that upwards of 200 people attended the Viceroy's levee on the 24th, and that a still larger number were present at the Countess of Mayo's "At Home" the same evening.

THE Countess of Mayo started from Simla on a short trip to the interior on the morning of the 25th ult., accompanied by Mrs. Bax Ironside. They were to go only as far as Nagkunda, it is believed.

IT is painful to learn that cholera has broken out again in H. M.'s 58th Regiment at Allahabad in the new barracks. The regiment has, in consequence, been broken up into detachments and quartered in the Clydesdale, Mansfield and Chatham lines.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence has been received in Madras of the death in London of Mr. H. J. Brockman, the Government Solicitor of that Presidency. He only left Madras a few weeks ago after a sudden but severe attack of illness, and it was hoped that a change to Europe for a few months would have resulted in the perfect re-establishment of his health. Mr. Brockman is spoken of as a sound lawyer and a very general favourite.

TWENTY-two Russian spies are said to have arrived in Turkistan, and to have spread themselves over the country in the disguise of faquirs. There was no army in Turkistan, the followers of Abdool Rahmar having entirely dispersed, and the country is reported as quiet and tranquil. The Russians are said to be preparing to march towards Kokand and Koláb. We quote these reports from the "Pioneer."

ACCORDING to the same paper it is reported that the King of Bokhara has consented to pay an annual tribute of 70,000 gold tillas to Russia The King is at present, however, suffering from a tightness in the chest. A Russian Agent had arrived for the tribute, and the King made over to him 20,000 tillas, the amount then in his treasury, and referred him to the merchants of Bokhara for payment of the remainder. The merchants refused point blank, and the King was compelled to have recourse to his army to raise the amount by a forced contribution from his subjects in addition to the ordinary revenue.

THE "Bangalore Herald" has heard that Captain Ralph Taylor, of Mercara, has applied to the Viceroy, the Secretary of State, and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore for the vacant post of guardian to the young Prince of Mysore

WE hear by private letter from London (says the "Madras Times") that the "personage" who was to have been made first co-respondent in the suit for divorce which Sir Charles Mordaunt is about to bring against his wife, will not require to occupy that position. Sir Charles is not a man to be won over by ordinary means, and it is believed that the social influences brought to bear upon him to induce him to spare the nation this scandal are the *very highest*.

THE "Madras Athenæum" gives an illustration of the promptness with which public business is often done. In June 1867, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army approved of Rs. 2,000 being spent on a skittle alley for the European troops at Trichinopoly. On the 28th April 1869, the Superintending Engineer brought this fact to the notice of Government in the D. P. W. The sanction of the Commander-in-Chief being stale, Colonel Orr referred the matter on the 4th May to the Military Department. On the 7th May, Colonel Wilde referred it to the Quarter Master General: On the 14th May Colonel Cooke, in a letter to the Military Department, communicated the C-in-C.'s repetition of approval. Whereupon the Government passed the following order ;—Ordered that the foregoing letter from the Quarter Master General be communicated to the Public Works Department.

THE "Pioneer" would make not a bad "Punch" if it liked. We are always thankful to it for a laugh when it manages, as it really does sometimes, to excite one; and we fancy Sir Richard Temple will be as much amused as any one at the following paragraph it has in its issue of Monday last :—"The mystery of Sir Richard Temple's departure for England seems cleared up. The 'Friend of India' was no better informed on this point than on many others. Sir R. Temple has not gone home to make interest for the succession to Sir D. Macleod in the Punjab as if there were need for 'making interest' on Sir Richard's part for so comparatively insignificant a prize. Nor is there any greater likelihood that he would trouble himself to push his claims to the Governorship of Madras beforehand. If any one doubts the real purpose of Sir Richard's visit to Europe at this juncture, let him ask himself why the Spanish Cortes have up to the present time, under one pretext or another, constantly delayed the selection of a King."

THE Ameer Shere Ali has, says the "Pioneer," agreed to restore their allowances as of old to the Mullicks of the Khyber and to Meer Akhor Ahmed Khan of Jellalabad, on condition that they keep the Pass open. The allowance is to be given as soon as two or three caravans shall have passed backwards and forwards in safety. Sooltan Mahomed Khan of Lalpoora is to have a share of the Khyber duties.

THE Rev. Charles Edward Wheeler has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Cawnpore during the absence on leave of the Rev. M. E. Mills.

THE "Jubbulpore Chronicle" reports that during the week ending 22nd May 700 cases of small-pox were reported to have occurred in that city, of which about 200 proved fatal; and of 460 cholera cases reported, about 360 resulted fatally.

FAILING a British Viscounty, which he very naturally aspires to, Lord Napier of Merchistoun, will very probably obtain admission to the House of Lords, on his return home, by the aid of Lord Russell's Life Peerages Bill.—*Madras Mail.*

THE "Englishman" has some prodigious announcements about the Countess of Mayo contemplating an immediate return to England—about the Viceroy intending to accompany her as far as Calcutta—that His Lordship feels the necessity of looking into matters generally with his own eyes, and that he has discovered Simla to be too near the sky for the purpose—in short, that His Excellency's doll is stuffed with straw and that all is not gold that glitters. The "Englishman," it is true, "gives these rumours for what they are worth." There is no question as to their value; they are worth exactly nothing. But are there such rumours? Where do they

[redacted] self with the work of comparing the rendering of the part by the two eminent songstresses in question. Their manner of performing the part is essentially different. Nilsson's impersonation of the part is more like the dreamy, delicate, poetic creation of Goethe; that of Carvalho is more like a veritable village-girl of flesh and blood. Nilsson's *Marguerite* is criticised as being too cold, too innocent, too simple, in the first Act, but rapturously admired for the tragic force and sublime pathos of the rest of the opera; Carvalho's *Marguerite*, on the contrary, is criticised as too light hearted and pleasure loving, as too ready to listen to the charm of the tempter's voice in the opening scenes, while her rendering of the tragic scenes of the rest of the work is less powerful than that of the Swedish songstress. Public favour is pretty evenly divided between them. In perfection of execution, they are so nearly balanced that it would be difficult to say which is most wonderful. Mme. Carvalho is more experienced as an actress; but her beautiful voice is beginning to lose something of the roundness of its upper notes; whereas Nilsson's voice, whose ringing, metallic purity is so remarkable, is still as fresh as ever, notwithstanding the incessant "wear and tear" to which she subjects it. When the Parisians have sufficiently amused themselves in the attempt to strike a balance between them, they will probably come to the conclusion that the rival renderings are equally admirable, each in its own way. Faure, as *Faust*, is as near perfection as anything operatic can be; he is now the prime favourite, having placed himself decidedly at the head of all the male singers of the day.

Victorien Sardou's *Patrie* is still holding its own in the good graces of the play-going public; but Octave Feuillet's new play *Juliette* bids fair to rival its popularity. The Empress, who, with the Emperor, was at the first performance of the new play, was so delighted with Mlle. Favart's acting of the part of the heroine that she sent for her to the Imperial box, and, unclasping one of her bracelets, presented it to the actress with a warmly expressed compliment.

The annual meeting of the "Prince Imperial's Loan Society" has just been held in the Hall of the Marshals, at the Tuileries, in presence of the Empress, its honorary president, who had the young Prince beside her. The Archbishop of Paris, the acting president, presided; several of the Ministers, and the Prefect of the Seine, being present. The report, read by the vice-president, M. Frémy, of the Bank of France, showed that the Society had lent nearly £60,000 to 4,086 workmen during the past year; or, since the formation of the Society, a sum of nearly £3,000,000 to 21,159 work-people in temporary distress. Of this amount, less than 2 per cent. has been lost; the loans being always, with that small exception, promptly and integrally repaid by the borrowers. The affairs of the Society appear to be flourishing, it has a handsome balance in hand, and branch societies are springing up all over the country and in Algeria. At the close of the meeting, the Empress distributed sundry decorations, and withdrew, with her son, amidst a chorus of acclamations.

M. Duruy, one of the active promoters of the Loan Society, has succeeded in obtaining an increased allowance for the superannuated teachers of the public schools: a measure greatly needed, as the pay of those hardworking public servants, of both sexes, is sadly inadequate, and the retiring-pension now given to them so small as to be utterly inadequate to keep soul and body together. £120,000 a year is to be added to the amount, divided among the superannuated teachers of both sexes; which, though still leaving their pittance much too small, is yet a "step in the right direction."

The Society for rescuing drowning persons has just held its annual meeting under the presidence of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly; the instances of intrepidity, and of successful help extended to persons in danger, recounted by the Admiral, seem to have excited intense interest among his auditors. The Geographical Society has also been holding a meeting, and has awarded its large gold medal to M. Doudart de la Gree and Garnier, French naval officers, for their travels in Cochin-China, and to Dr. Hayes (U. S.) for his voyage to the region of the North Pole.

The Emperor, who never loses the opportunity of being gracious to English people, has just received, at his dinner table, the deputation sent over by the Institution of Civil Engineers, to inform His Majesty of his recent election as an honorary member of that body, to obtain his signature in [redacted] the institution, [redacted] of the transac- [redacted] eror is not only [redacted] is the steady [redacted] eat projects of [redacted] nd space. His [redacted] erved and an- [redacted] which his con- [redacted] his desire of [redacted] nglish people, [redacted] of the Tui- [redacted] leries and of the Hôtel des Invalides, have marked the anniversary of the death of Napoleon I. The Imperial family, the Court, and a great number of official dignitaries and old soldiers were present at these services, a special feature of which was the performance of portions of the celebrated *Requiems* of Jomelli, Mozart, and Cherubim, of a Pie Jesu by Aubert, and of other music appropriate to the occasion. It is now certain that the whole of the Imperial family will proceed to Ajaccio (Corsica) to keep the centenary of the first Napoleon's birthday. Great preparations are being made for this excursion; as also for the celebration of the day both here and in Corsica.

The annual Fine Arts Exhibition opened on Sunday last; the number of works there assembled being unusually large. Meantime the ten young painters chosen, each year, to compete for the "Prix de Rome," which permits the fortunate winner to spend seven years in the Eternal City, perfecting himself in his art, at the expense of the Government, are duly shut up in the long gallery of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, each in his own little crib, where they will remain in strict seclusion, not quitting their respective quarters, where they are fed at regular intervals, but where they are not allowed to hold any communication with any human being, nor to receive any letter or paper, until they have finished their pictures. The subject of the picture is settled beforehand by the authorities of the school, but is not communicated to the competing candidates until they are safely shut up in their cribs, each with easel, canvas, colours, brushes, and all the other paraphernalia of the art, the object of all these precautions being to ensure the originality of the paintings, by rendering it impossible for the competitors to borrow ideas either from one another, or from any one else. As soon as an artist has finished his picture, he is let out; having previously left a written description of his picture, with his address, in a sealed envelope, which envelope is then numbered, the same number being marked upon the picture. When all are finished, they are removed to the Hall of Judgment, where they are examined, and where the verdict is given. When the judges have decided which is the best, the corresponding envelope is opened, and the result of the verdict announced accordingly.

The suit instituted by the Princess de Beauvau-Craon, to obtain a declaration of lunacy against her daughter, Princess Isabeau de Beauvau-Craon, has greatly excited the curiosity of this region. The mother, whose character is very bad, demands the interdiction on various charges, the principal points on which she depends for a verdict being the independent and somewhat eccentric mode of living adopted by her daughter (who is accustomed to travel a good deal, accompanied only by her maid,) and her belief in spiritism. The daughter is about 34 years of age, agreeable-looking, exceedingly intelligent, and although indulging in freedom of locomotion to an extent somewhat unusual, has never afforded the slightest pretext for calumny to take hold of. The defence maintains the perfect sanity of Princess Isabeau, and declares that the suit has been instituted for the purpose of depriving her of the share of the property of her late father and uncle. The judges, aware that Princess Isabeau professes spiritist views, are said to have made up their minds that she was probably insane. Therefore, on Tuesday last, when her counsel rose to commence the defence, he stated that he had an unusual demand to make. "It is asserted," he said, "that my client is insane. The best method of proving the falsity of this assertion is to allow my client to appear in Court, and to demonstrate her sanity by pleading herself her own cause. I therefore beg the Court to call the Princess Isabeau to its bar, and to allow her to rebut the false and malicious charge which is brought against her." The judges, taken aback by this unexpected proposition, looked at one another in great perplexity; but, after conferring together for a few moments, decided to allow her to appear. The news spread like wildfire through the wide precincts of the Palace of Justice; judges who were lunching, barristers who were gossiping in other parts of the building, hearing what was going on, hastily donned their crimson robes or their black gowns, and came rushing into the Hall of Audience to hear the lady. The latter, who had come over from England the day before, walked calmly and gravely to her place, winning at once the sympathy of the audience by the quiet dignity of her manner, and the intelligence so plainly visible on her countenance. She bowed composedly to the Court, unbuttoned one glove, drew it off, threw it from her almost with the air of one who defies an enemy, and then began an exposition of her views, so lucidly stated, so logically carried out, that the Judges listened in amazement. For an hour and a half did the Princess hold the entire auditory enchained as though by a spell; and when she ceased this exposition of the views which had been stigmatized as insane, the same exclamation seemed to escape from every mouth—"How can any one *dare* to attempt so impudent a pretence as to charge with madness a woman who can reason in such admirable style?" The Judges are said to have been as much impressed by the Princess's pleading as the rest of the auditory, and have postponed the delivery of the verdict for a week.

The Chinese Ambassadors have been paying a complimentary visit to Madame Judith Mendes, the clever daughter of Theophile Gautier; the only Parisian lady who ever acquired a good knowledge of the Chinese language, and who has written a volume of poems in Chinese, entitled, "The Book of Jade." A Chinese gentleman, Sin-Sun-Ling, long resident in Paris, used to hold a Chinese class at M

HOSPITAL FOR LEPERS AT AHMEDABAD.

A COMMUNICATION from Surgeon-Major Pirie, M.D., was forwarded to Government, on 24th July last, by the Collector of Ahmedabad, suggesting that the enclosure called the Kankra Pett, outside the Astoria Gate of Ahmedabad, and on which there is already a hospital being built for small-pox patients, should be the site of a hospital for lepers—the proposed building to have accommodation for forty patients. Mr. Borrodaile, the acting Collector, stated that as the Municipality of Ahmedabad had already subscribed Rs. 2,000 per annum towards the Lunatic Asylum, and Rs. 1,100 to the Raepoor Dispensary, he could not recommend them to contribute anything towards the Leper Hospital. The Executive Engineer estimated the cost of erection of the hospital at Rs. 8,779, and it was estimated that the expenses of maintenance would not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem, as it would simply be a branch of the Hutcesing Hospital, and would have its current expenses included in the monthly indent of that institution. The matter has been for some time under consideration, and on the 31st May, Government arrived at the following resolution :—

RESOLUTION.—Government regret their inability to comply with the request that has been made that they should bear the entire cost. If any charitably disposed individuals will come forward and contribute a certain portion of the cost, Government will be happy to aid in the work. Copy of a memorandum drawn up by the Honourable Mr. Ellis as to the probable cost of the proposed arrangements is forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner for his information.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

THE following letter, dated 1st May, from Dr. Pinkerton, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Bombay Presidency, to the Secretary to Dr. Wright, the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press :—

"SIR,—In the *Times of India* of the 29th ultimo, I see a letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Association, in which the managing committee of that body gave an opinion that it is not advisable to render vaccination compulsory in the city of Bombay "because an interference with the liberty of the subject is calculated to excite opposition and produce dissatisfaction and discontent among the people, and the advantages expected to result from the proposal in question are not commensurate with the evils which it may engender." The first part of this reason is applicable to almost every law which ever was or ever can be made for the good of a community, and the latter part of the reason merely indicates a possibility which no one who has paid any attention to the mortality from small-pox recently in Bombay can credit. I believe myself that a Vaccination Act would excite very little opposition or discontent, and I am quite sure that the good results would be far more than commensurate with any inconvenience that may arise in the working of it. To obtain good and complete vaccination it has been found necessary in European countries to make vaccination compulsory, not because the people were prejudiced against it, but because they carelessly neglected it, and here the same kind of necessity also exists.

"'The committee (of the association) are further of opinion that the object of Government in regard to the increase of vaccination can be better attained by persuasion than by force.' This I take liberty to doubt, and would point out that the history of vaccination in all Europe is opposed to such an opinion.

"'The committee think that by providing a sufficient quantity of vaccine lymph, by employing an increased number of vaccinators, &c.' Now, I would ask where is the sufficient lymph to be obtained ; and what right has Bombay to draw on the Mofussil for lymph? Bombay can supply herself with abundance of lymph if only the people would allow lymph to be taken from the vesicles. To vaccination itself there is hardly any opposition, but the high and rich, and not the lower classes, chiefly oppose the taking of lymph from the vesicles, and the fear is that the lower classes will soon adopt the prejudices of the high and rich. A Vaccination Act would at once overcome this, because every one would be glad to allow one or two vesicles to be broken to get his certificate of successful vaccination and be clear of his responsibility.

"I have the honour to suggest that the papers be referred back to the Bombay Association for reconsideration, and I shall be very happy to meet the committee, and more fully explain the advantages as well as the urgent necessity for a Vaccination Act for the island of Bombay. After a year's consideration of the subject I can think of no other proposal which would be at all likely to meet the requirements of this city. For years to come the Act could be very mildly worked ; indeed, I am of opinion that the people as a body would submit willingly to it ; and without an Act I feel assured that nothing would prevent a constantly large mortality from small-pox.

"I give the following quotation from the *Overland Mail* of the 2nd ult., to show how great the results of a Vaccination Act are in a country which had already become famous for its general and voluntary practice of vaccination before the passing of the Act. The quotation is based on the Register General's Report for 1868. 'The success of the Scottish Vaccination Act may be said to have been complete, inasmuch as 97 per cent. of the surviving children of 1867 have either been vaccinated or otherwise accounted for under the provisions of the statute. Never since the Registration Act came into operation, nor within the memory of man has small-pox been so rare in Scotland as during the past year when the number of deaths from that disease is believed to have been under 25.' Here our deaths from small-pox exceed that number weekly, and sometimes more than treble it. Surely such a waste of human life deserves the strongest remedy the State can apply.—I have, &c.,

"J. PINKERTON, M.D.,
"Surgeon, Superintendent General Vaccination."

The preceding letter was forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government by the Inspector General of the Medical Department on 13th May, and in doing so the Inspector General stated that he most fully concurred in the views expressed therein, and added—

"For years this step in advance has been recommended by the Medical Department. Each year the increasing size of the city, its varied population, and the increasing numbers passing through, appear to mark it as one that is so necessary, that I cannot but view with extreme regret the arguments of the managing committee of the Bombay Association and the opinion they have formed.

"Small-pox runs its course to a certain extent unchecked in Bombay. Vaccination, when the fears of the people are aroused, no doubt tends to assist in arresting its course if liable to become epidemic ; but spasmodic action like this is adverse to its real progress, and is shown by the annual return of operations in Bombay, leaves it in almost precisely the same condition as it has been for years.

"I would earnestly recommend that the subject of compulsory vaccination in Bombay may be reconsidered by the committee of management of the Bombay Association, and that the Superintendent General of Vaccination may be permitted to meet the committee and explain to them matters connected with the prophylactic, which it is probable they may not be fully aware of, and which may tend to alter the views which they at present entertain.—I have, &c.,

A. WRIGHT."

In connection with these letters Government passed the following resolution on 29th May :—

RESOLUTION.—These papers should be placed on the Editors' table, in continuation of former correspondence ; and Dr. Pinkerton authorized to place himself in communication with the committee of the Bombay Association.

FORT POLICE COURT.—2ND JUNE.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Thomas Rowland and two others, seamen of the ship *British Empire*, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful command in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoners were sentenced to a week's imprisonment each.

THEFTS.—Hunmuntrao Canoo was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing a *dhotur* belonging to Tatia Baloo.—Cassum Hoossein, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a piece of cloth belonging to Dhondoo Baloo, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Baloo Heeralall was charged with stealing two rupees, the property of Seewadursung Jokoo, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—2ND JUNE.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFT.—Luckia Hurry was charged with stealing a copper pot belonging to Dhackoo Bhyroo. Prosecutor was sleeping in his room about midnight last night when he was aroused by his legs being trampled on, and on getting up found that the prisoner was making away with his pot. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

ASSAULT.—Ramdyall Ramgopall and Balla Cooknee were charged with assaulting Abdool Inoos. The complainant did not appear to proceed with the charge, and was fined Rs. 35, of which Rs. 30 and Rs. 5 were awarded to the two defendants respectively.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

WE have received a copy of some printed "Remarks on the provisional revised rules for educational grants in the Bombay Presidency," having the following signatures appended to them :—John Murdoch, C. V. Education Society ; T. Carse, Joseph Jackson, C. F. Schwarz, George Shirt, T. K. Weatherhead, Church Missionary Society ; W. Beatty, Robert Gillespie, W. McMordie, Irish Presbyterian Mission ; W. F. Melvin, Church of Scotland Mission ; R. Angus, J. W. Gardner, Narayen Sheshadri R. Stothert, Free Church of Scotland Mission.

We print the greater part of the paper :—

'The prominence given to the grant-in-aid system was one of the leading features of the Educational Despatch of 1854 :—

"2. It is scarcely necessary to remark that under the despatch of 19th July 1854 it was intended that the system of grants-in-aid should take its place among the educational arrangements of India as one of the most important means of extending the opportunities of education to the great mass of the population. It was, indeed, anticipated that the system of grants-in-aid might, to a great extent, take the place of Government schools, and that in this manner education might be more widely spread with a comparatively less expenditure of public money." *

After some delay rules for grants-in-aid were adopted in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, which were both easily worked and liberal. In the Bombay Presidency, the late Mr. Howard, then Director of Public Instruction, was strongly opposed to grants to Mission Schools. In his report for 1858-59 he says—

"153. Aided Schools.—No grants have been made to proselytising schools in this Presidency, a circumstance that I cannot but look upon with satisfaction."

Compelled at length by public opinion to offer grants, Mr. Howard laid down terms which were simply a mockery of applicants so far as missionary schools were concerned. This is proved by the fact that the lowest standard for vernacular schools was the following :—

"Reading (easy school books)—Clear and intelligent.

"Writing.—Legible to dictation in the ordinary current hand, without gross mistakes.

"Arithmetic (inclusive of rule of three)—Sufficient for market and household purposes."

Hence it is not surprising that the Educational Despatch, No. 1 of 1864, should contain the following remarks :—

"The system of grants-in-aid may therefore be regarded as practically inoperative in the Bombay Presidency."

A deputation, composed of members of most of the missions in the Bombay Presidency, had an interview with His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere in Council and the heads of the Educational Department, on the 7th April 1864. The long delay in offering grants-in-aid and the unsatisfactory character of the proposed rules, were dwelt upon and explained. A few months afterwards, a practical scheme for grants-in-aid was submitted to His Excellency.

Sir Alexander Grant, the new Director of Public Instruction, subsequently framed rules which were a great improvement upon those proposed by his predecessor. Still, they are by no means satisfactory in several respects. Apprehensive apparently of involving Government in a large annual outlay, the standards were far too high. As for the first time, however, a desire was manifested to carry out the scheme, it was felt to be due to Government that the proposed rules should have a fair trial, and, indeed, they were received on the whole with some degree of favour.

The new Provisional Revised Rules were first published in the *Government Gazette* of the 21st February 1866. On the 24th December 1867 amended rules were published, which were to continue in force till the 31st March 1870, or until further orders. As the rules have now been, to some extent, tested by experience, it seems desirable that the modifications necessary should be fully explained.

The following are some of the objections which are brought against the present "Provisional Rules"—

1. The grants are inadequate in amount. The measures adopted by the Educational Department have raised the standard of education. Things are different from former times, when almost any school was welcomed. To maintain existence, schools must now be efficient. Government schools have some important advantages over mission schools. The wealthier classes, as a rule, prefer them for their *prestige*, the better prospects they are considered to offer of Government appointments, and the absence of Christian instruction. Government teachers have high salaries, and, in addition, retiring pensions, which add considerably to their incomes. Aided schools, to be efficient, must necessarily be expensive. A fair proportion of the outlay must either be borne by Government, or it will press heavily upon the benevolent supporters of such schools.

The entire amount of grants awarded during 1867-68 to private institutions on the system of payments for results was only Rs. 23,302-12-0 (£2,330-5-6). Of this sum, however, nearly one-half was given to schools for European, Eurasian, and African children, for which the terms are much more liberal. The grants on this principle for the education of a native population of about twelve millions were only about £1,200. There are single institutions in the other Presidencies drawing grants equal to three-fourths of this amount.

The inadequate grants under the present system are caused mainly by the high standards. . . .

The grants-in-aid for vernacular boys' schools under the Bombay Standards in 1867-68 amounted only to Rs. 841-4-0 (£84-2-6.)†

The present rules operate most injuriously upon female education. It is true that double allowances are offered, but girls are expected to pass the same high standard. One solitary grant was made in 1867-68 to a vernacular girls' school, amounting to Rs. 13½ (£1-7-0).†

2. The Grants under the present rules are uncertain. Schools are required to be maintained a whole year before any grant can be drawn, and the amount which will then be available is very doubtful. Sickness may render some of the pupils unable to be present ; a change of inspectors may affect considerably the amount of the grant ; an unfavourable time may be chosen, &c.

3. The system of payment for results, as at present worked, tends to reduce education to a mechanical process, and greatly discourages mental and moral training.

The system, however, has some advantages. It acts as a safe-guard against the neglect of pupils in the lower classes, and tends to secure the ability to read, write, and cypher. When moral principle on the part of teachers is weak, and schools cannot be sufficiently superintended, it may be employed with advantage in elementary education.

Managers of schools should have the option of obtaining grants either on the system of payments for results, or according to the terms on which they are now given in other parts of India. In the Bengal Presidency, a grant is made towards the general expenditure which in no case can exceed the moiety of the whole. In Madras, half the salaries of certificated teachers and a proportion of the house rent, &c., are allowed.

The main recommendations are the following :—

1. That grants-in-aid be given in the Bombay Presidency on as liberal terms as in other parts of India.
2. That the standard be revised and lowered.
3. That managers of schools have the option of obtaining grants on the same terms as in Bengal or Madras.

It is undoubtedly the wish of the highest authorities that equal justice should be meted out to all. There is no reason why grants-in-aid in the Bombay Presidency should be much less in amount and more stringent in their terms than in other parts of India, especially after their total denial for twelve years. As the Bombay Presidency contains only about one-twelfth of the population of British India, the increased expenditure by the equalization of grants, would be comparatively inconsiderable.'

* Educational Despatch, No. 1 of 1864.
† Report on Public Instruction for 1867-68, pp. 23, 21.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 31st, 9 A.M.—Strong westerly winds, thermometer 90, weather fair.

CANNANORE, 1st, 8 A.M.—Wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·760, weather cloudy. Rain 15 cents.

COCHIN, 1st, 9 A.M.—Wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·940, weather rainy. Rain 2 inches 50 cents.

CARWAR, 1st, 9-52 A.M.—Wind south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·92, weather rainy. Rain 1 inch 8 cents.

VINGORLA, 1st, 10-35 A.M.—Wind west moderate, thermometer 91, weather cloudy. Rain 10 cents.

MANGALORE, 1st, 2 P.M.—Wind south-west by west, thermometer 88, weather cloudy. Rain 69 cents.

CARWAR, 2nd, 9-5 A.M.—Wind south-east, thermometer 82 barometer 29·98, weather cloudy.

VINGORLA, 2nd, 9-55 A.M.—Wind west moderate, thermometer 89, weather cloudy. Rain 10 cents.

KOLAPORE, 2nd, 12 noon.—Wind south-west, thermometer 86, weather fair.

THE HORSE CHESTNUT.—Now is that most elegant of ornamental trees, the horse-chestnut, in the flower of its beauty, and the sight of its pink and silvery cones of blossom prompts me to ask whence the tree derived its name? I know what you will answer—that it is because horses eat the fruit. This is what encyclopedias tell us, and what gardeners have told me, with one single exception, and it has always struck me that this odd man's reason for the name was a better than the popular one. He told it me long years ago, and I have since propounded it to many an amateur horticulturist, and more than one professional and, singularly enough, no one has known of the peculiar feature of the tree that stamps it with a horsey character. You may see it for yourself by examining the bifurcations of the slender branches and twigs. You will observe that the point of juncture of the smaller with the larger shoots takes the form of a horse's fetlock, with the hoof, perfectly modelled, even to the marks of the protruding shoe-nails. Those sprigs that are about as thick as a quill show the formation best of course its degree of perfection differs in different specimens ; to see it is to believe that it ought to be the origin of the tree's name. Anyhow it is so curious a feature that one wonders why arborists in general make no allusion to it. Are they silent upon the point? While speaking of the horse-chestnut, it may not be amiss to state that a very ancient member of the family one honoured by mention in treatises as, perhaps, the oldest in England, blew down the winter before last. It used to shade the Roebuck Inn at Lewis-ham, in Kent.—*Once a Week.*

THE LATE SIR ARTHUR BULLER.

SOMETHING more should be said of Sir Arthur Buller than has yet appeared in very meagre obituary notices. The differences of wit and humour were well illustrated, and the one and the other quality excellently exemplified, in the elder and more distinguished brother Charles and Sir Arthur. A more humourous man than Sir Arthur probably never lived ; but a peculiar diffidence prevented him from showing his powers in the House of Commons, where the witty Charles Buller had made himself early a leader of opinion and a favourite. In private circles, and as an after-dinner speaker on semi public occasions, Sir Arthur Buller was exceedingly and endlessly amusing. He was capable of serious things as well as of being amusing. In early life he was with his brother Charles one of the band of writers who, under John Stuart Mill and Sir William Molesworth, made the brilliant beginning of the *London Review*, soon after merged in the *Westminster*. He afterwards went to Ceylon as Advocate-General ; and in 1847 Sir John Hobhouse made him an Indian judge. This appointment was doubtless mainly owing to the influence of Charles Buller, who was then a member of the Whig Government. There was something beautiful in the affection of the two brothers. They were both pupils in youth of Thomas Carlyle. They were both members of Lord Durham's staff in Canada. Something more than twenty years have passed since Charles Buller was suddenly snatched away after a few few days' illness, at the early age of forty two, his name already circled by fame though he yet stood only at the threshold of political power.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

WHILE the House of Commons last night (May 6) was busied with the Maynooth clause of the Irish Bill, the gossip among members related mainly to the case of the Mayor of Cork. A rumour was generally current to the effect that Mr. O'Sullivan would stand for the vacated seat which Youghal has to offer, that he would be returned, and that he would actually make his appearance in the House on Monday or Tuesday. Another report professed to give his reply to the summons of the Government—that he should disdain to present himself at the bar of the House, or to hold any communication on the subject. It was also stated that he had retained the legal services of Mr. Hope Scott or Mr. Isaac Butt. The interest in the subject increases daily, and rumours, more or less based on fact, necessarily anticipate the official statements on which alone we can rely. Bills of Pains and Penalties are exceptions to the ordinary principles of legislation, and have therefore occasioned much discussion among constitutional writers. One of the very earliest examples of an Act of this sort was that of 1321, by which Hugh le Despencer and his son were disinherited for ever and banished the kingdom, never to return again without the assent of the King and Parliament. But it is remarkable that the very next year (1322) another Act was passed revoking that "award," as it was called, upon the ground that it contravened the celebrated provision of Magna Charta, that "no freeman shall be banished or otherwise destroyed but by the lawful judgment of his peers or the law of the land." Everybody who had been the object of a Bill of Pains and Penalties, from Hugh le Despencer down to the Mayor of Cork, may complain with strict accuracy that his case is an exception to that fundamental rule of our constitution, that no man shall suffer punishment unless it be awarded by a regular and competent court of justice. But this plea, though repeatedly offered, has never been allowed to prevail where Parliament has considered, in special emergencies, that the paramount obligations of public security justified a departure from ordinary rules. . .

The formal proceedings of Parliament may be considered to be of three kinds : 1. That, by way of impeachment, where the Commons appear as prosecutors and the Lords sit as judges ; 2. Bills of attainder, or of "pains and penalties," which are read in both Houses, and receive the Royal assent like other bills ; 3. Summary procedure of either House singly in punishment of such of privilege as they attempt. This last jurisdiction differs from the other two in the important circumstance, that it is exercised by either House independently of the other branches of the Legislature. It is a jurisdiction which has been grossly abused in corrupt times, and which, thanks to the courage and vigilance of the common law, has been in modern times brought within narrow limits. In exercising its inherent powers the Lords assume a power to inflict fines and imprisonment for a time certain ; but the Commons have long abandoned their pretended right to impose fines or to imprison beyond the duration of the session. Formerly the practice was to make prisoners kneel when receiving judgment of the House of Commons, but in 1750 the ignominious rule was successfully resisted by Mr. Murray, and was shortly afterwards abandoned.

On the 11th of June, 1806, previously to the moving the order for the impeachment of Lord Melville for malfeasance in his office of Treasurer of the Navy, the Speaker informed the House that he had received a letter from Lord Melville referring to the condemnatory report of a select committee, and asking leave to be admitted and heard upon the subject. A motion was unanimously carried that he should be heard in his own defence according to his request. The Speaker thereupon ordered the Serjeant-at-Arms to attend with the Mace at the door, and to inform Lord Melville that he might come when he pleased. His Lordship, immediately entered and advanced within the bar, where there was a chair placed for his reception. The Speaker said, "There is a chair for you to repose on." After sitting down a few minutes, Lord Melville rose and delivered an elaborate speech of very great length. At the conclusion of it, he immediately withdrew. Mr. Whitbread then moved that he should be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours, and, after long and interrupted debates, that motion was carried.

In 1820 the Earl of Liverpool presented to the House a bill to deprive Queen Caroline of her titles and prerogatives as Queen Consort, and to dissolve her marriage with George IV. Immediatly after the bill was read a first time, it was ordered that a copy of it should be sent to the Queen, and delivered by the Gentleman Usher of the Black. A petition from the Queen was presented, praying to be heard by counsel upon the matters therein contained ; but the House of Debate directed that her counsel should be called in and informed "that, with respect to the observations which they may have to offer to the House upon the points stated by them, they do confine themselves to the mode of proceeding upon the bill which has been read a first time." The Queen subsequently petitioned that a list of the witnesses to be examined against her might be forthwith submitted to her legal advisers ; but the request was not granted. All the Judges were ordered to be present at the trial, except those who were prevented by attending circuit. Several stringent orders were passed for procuring the attendance of Peers, and inflicting heavy fines for absence. Council were heard at great length both for and against the bill, and a vast amount of oral and documentary evidence was taken. After the Attorney-General had stated that he had closed the evidence in support of the bill, the Queen's Solicitor-General, and Dr. Lushington were heard to sum up evidence on behalf of the Queen and upon the whole case, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals were heard in reply. Afterwards motion was made that the bill should be read a second time ; and, after long debate, that motion was carried in the affirmative. The Government subsequently abandoned the Bill ; and, after the third reading, the motion that the further consideration should be adjourned "to this day six months" was carried.

The principles on which counsel are heard at the bar of either House underwent considerable discussion in the Lords in June, 1850. A petition from several persons in Australia prayed that they might be heard by themselves or their counsel against the Australian Colonies Government Bill. Lord Brougham supported the petition and cited several instances in which the like course had been taken ; among others, a precedent of 1810, when barley growers and agriculturists were heard against a bill to prohibit distillation of grain ; and a precedent of 1811, when distillers were heard against the Spirits Drawback Bill. Lord Brougham added also that he himself had appeared for the merchants of London and other towns on the subject of the celebrated Order in Council of that period. The slave-dealers and the slave-owners had been heard by their counsel. Mr. Sturge was heard as agent for Jamaica in 1839 ; and so was Mr. Roebuck upon the Canadian Bill. Earl Grey opposed the application, and said that the well-established rule was, that counsel should not be heard unless the interests of the individuals petitioning were directly affected. The Canadian Bill, in which Mr. Roebuck was heard as counsel, was a bill for extinguishing the Canadian Constitution, and was calculated to effect a direct and material injury to the inhabitants of Quebec. So far had their Lordships carried the rule of not hearing persons by counsel, unless they happened to be directly and personally interested, that, in 1833, on the question of abolishing negro slavery, they refused the application of West India planters and merchants to be so heard. It was true that, in the case of the Municipal Reform Bill, counsel were heard ; but that was because the report of the Commissioners of Municipal Inquiry on which the bill was founded contained allegations of a very grave character against members of the corporations.

The motion for hearing the Australian colonists at the bar was negatived on a division. There is no authoritative enunciation of the rules on which Parliament will act in similar cases ; but the debate just mentioned gives a general idea of the principles adopted ; and there is abundance of precedents to show that Parliament will not carry forward a bill of pains and penalties without giving to the accused person an opportunity of defending himself.—*Daily Telegraph.*

DISAPPEARANCE OF A DISAPPOINTED BRIDE.—The even tenor of events in the quiet village of Clarkston has, during the past few days, been considerably interrupted and the gossips of the place have been kept in a state of ferment by the doings of a collier and a widow well known in the village, and better known, it would appear, than respected. For some time past, and even prior to the death of the woman's husband, the two persons in question had been living together as man and wife. Having resolved to legalise their relationship, they proceeded on Thursday last to a Catholic priest who was requested to join them in the holy bonds of matrimony. Unfortunately neither the bride nor bridegroom were in a fit condition to receive the marital vows, both having imbibed so freely that the priest refused to perform the ceremony. In some way or other the loving couple became separated, and towards the close of the same day she was observed crossing the fields round Clarkston, diligently searching and inquiring for her intended husband, whom she could not find. Since that night the poor woman has never been seen. The woman's brother procured the assistance of the police, who broke open the door of her house, but she had not apparently been in the house since the Thursday. If she has eloped it was not with her paramour for he, it is stated, was observed in the district so late as Sunday last.—*N.B. Mail.*

WHO KILLED CRINOLINE?

(Once of Week.)

MOST people would say *Punch*. But the wit and sarcasm of *Punch's* pen and pencil were levelled against crinoline for eight or nine years without abating one jot of its inflated self-importance ; and when, all at once, with scarcely a note of warning, the bell-shaped form of crinoline disappeared, *Punch*, we may be sure, was as much surprised as anybody else. Crinoline is not wholly banished even yet. Women who wear long trains use it as they would use any other means of stiffening or throwing out their dress ; but the old balloon-crinoline, which was the absurd form of the invention, has wholly collapsed. The mystery of the origin of fashion in dress has never been explained, although several startling statements have been postulated about it. We hear of a secret committee of Parisian ladies, who periodically sit in solemn conclave, and issue their authoritative ukase. We hear of another board of initiation, which is composed of the principal Parisian dress-makers ; who also meet periodically to ordain what their customers shall wear. Sometimes we hear that the Empress is the occult thaumaturgist who plays such tricks with the human form ; but this suggestion collides with the fact that the Empress is often behind, and sometimes altogether out of the fashion. It will be observed that all these guesses assume that initiation in matters of fashion begins in Paris. Clearly, then, any such key will not solve the enigma of the disappearance of bellcrinoline, which was first abolished in England. It is admittedly the fact that we in England had the astounding audacity to crush crinoline, before being ordered to do so by any body of Parisian doessmakers or dress-wearers ; and it is further the fact that our heroic resolve was approved of on the other side of the Channel ; and that now French ladies wear nearly as little crinoline as our ladies at home do. Who, then, killed crinoline ?

The Princess of Wales ? There is no doubt that we owe much in matters of dress to the Princess of Wales. Not within the memory of living man has there been a costume prevalent among English girls so admirably adopted for the display of youthful figure as that we have now. It is altogether an excellent style of dress, artistically fine, and capable of admitting that play of fancy in detail which prevents any costume from becoming monotonous. We do not include, of course, the camel-humped gown, which some women are now bent on exaggerating into the most ludicrous proportions ; but the ordinary dress with its tight-fitting body, its plain front, its train-skirt, and its tight-sleeves. This is really a very graceful dress ; although it is likely to lose its charming simplicity and neatness by the introduction of sleeves slit up to the elbow and falling down from that point. Now this dress, and its modifications, we owe chiefly to the Princess of Wales, whose remarkably good taste is shown in almost every article of attire she wears. To put the point briefly, since the Princess of Wales came to England, the fashion of ladies' dresses, so far as that has been allowed to move within certain limits, has devoted itself to the development of costume appropriate to young, instead of to married, women. And it is much better that English fashion, following the example of the Princess of Wales, should inconsiderate a certain proportion of middle-aged women by the introduction of a costume specially fitted for girls, than that English fashion, following the example of the Queen, should prescribe a form of dress in no way suited to those for whom pretty costume should specially be designed. But we have got no further with the question—Who killed crinoline ?

Not the Princess of Wales. Let any one try to recollect the period at which the first symptoms of abolition could be appeared. At that time, for a woman to be seen on the streets without the usual inflexible petticoat was to mark her out as one of three things—a maniac, suspected of Bloomerism ; a pauper ; or, a drunkard. Indeed, one never saw any respectable woman without the more or less circular fullness of skirt which told of the hoops within. The dirtiest "slavey," who went out to scour the bell-handle in the morning, had her octagonal wires pushing out her torn dress ; the little girls who superintended an apple-barrow had their bits of cane twisted round their petticoats ; Sarah the cook had a circumference of skirt which might have, and sometimes did, put her mistress to shame ; and Jane the housemaid would not have taken the children out for a walk without her orthodox distenders —no, not for the king's ransom, which was her boldest imaginative conception. Children were made to burlesque their mothers, who had already burlesqued Nature, and wore a ludicrous imitation of crinolined skirts round their poor little legs. It was at this time that, quite suddenly, there appeared in several public thoroughfares—in Kensington Gardens, and similar places —girls dressed in limp skirts. At a distance you took them to be beggars ; on nearer approach you found them to be young ladies of rather pronounced dress. Cabmen turned, and stared, and tittered. Indeed, the anti-climax was at first extremely ludicrous. And the curious thing was that the fashion seemed to have broken out among shop-girls who aimed at originality in dressing, before it was caught up by ladies in good society. Sometimes the girl, bent upon distinguishing herself, has simply discarded the crinoline without altering her dress a bit ; so that her skirts either trailed on the ground, or were awkwardly and limply huddled around her figure by her hands. One's first impression was that the girls had been placed waist-deep in some powerful acid, and had shrunk into nothing through the effects of the bath. In a short space of time you found the fashion creeping into drawing-rooms, generally being welcomed first by the youngest and the most self-assured of the girls ; and, gradually it had become so general that none but maid-servants and barmaids were left with the pulled-out skirts.

Up till that time, as we say, the wit of all our satirists, professional and domestic, had been levelled against the fashion in vain. All the jokes, quibs, conundrums, and even appeals on artistic grounds, had been received with contempt or disregard. One familias was alternately funny, indignant, and argumentative over this monstrous thing, which was burlesquing the natural shape of his prettiest daughters, besides subjecting them constantly to the risk of being burned alive ; but wife and daughters alike received the sarcasm carelessly, and the wrath meekly, and continued wearing crinoline as before. The most ignominious tricks were attempted by the newspapers. One week it was authoritatively announced that the Empress of the French had decided upon relinquishing crinoline, and that, consequently, crinoline was doomed. The next week it was also authoritatively announced that crinoline was going out ; and that, at a certain grand gathering, in the house of a certain grand lady, all the guests were in plain skirts. The wish may have been father to the thought ; but the esthetic portion was of no further good. Crinoline held its own until—until some milliner-girls tried the experiment of dropping it.

Some say that crinoline was swept away by a grand tidal wave of common sense. If so, the wave took about ten years to gather its volume ; and we should be glad to know what arguments or recommendations common-sense possessed in the tenth year which it had not in the first. Theoretically, the wearers of crinoline were as conscious of its absurdity when it came in as when it went out. Others say that it owed its abolition to one of the ordinary freaks of fashion. But fashion, apart from human agency, is nothing. Fashion, *per se*, is no presiding deity ; but an anthropomorphic abstraction. Who introduced the fashion ?

In short, who killed crinoline ?

We don't know. There are the facts, however, that limp skirts were first seen on the girls in milliners' shops ; and were afterwards adopted generally. Now girls in milliners' shops are, as a class, among the prettiest women in London ; and it is just possible that the success of the experiment was due to the engaging face, as well as the improved figure, which advertised the change. The sudden change from the full-blown skirt to the limp train would have been especially absurd upon a plain-looking woman ; but on a pretty girl, one and a-half yards in length, perhaps Mr. Mantalini recommended her removal to the south of France, and thither she was accordingly taken, but her malady was beyond the scope of medicine, and she expired in the arms of her mother, literally dying of a broken heart. Her body has been brought to England and interred. Great sympathy is felt for the parents of the deceased, whose father is well and popularly known by a large circle.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

IF the *Economist* is to be believed, we are at the end of the plethora period, and may look for a revival of excitement in the money market. Before we all commence once more one of those periodical attempts to make our fortunes in the City which seem to end in everybody losing everything and nobody but Higgs being a gainer, it may be as well to make an earnest appeal to fathers of large families and old ladies with small savings to have the goodness, if possible, to keep out of the coming struggle. However much, in our newborn zeal for honesty, we may blame promoters and directors, we must not forget there would be no knaves without fools, and it is not always easy in the fray to discover where the fool ends and the knave begins ; besides which, although it adds to the excitement of the money market, even that sensitive institution the Stock Exchange cannot watch unmoved the innocent gambling of those unsophisticated lambs, whom the requirements of "commercial activity" render it necessary to fleece without mercy, when they bring the few sovereigns they possess to sacrifice at the shrine of mammon. It is a harsh suggestion, but we cannot doubt it would have a wholesome effect if, in addition to punishing a few directors, we could send to prison one or two clergymen whose love of speculation has brought ruin and misery on all belonging to them. An old governess sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for losing her savings in the share market might be a sorry spectacle, but would probably keep many other aged ladies out of the workhouse, would lighten the burden of the ratepayers, and be a mercy in the long run.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FUNNY NONSENSE.

IN the epistles of Mr. Artemus Ward, we meet with an intermixture of numerals and capitals with the text, such as "going 2 see him," "going 4 2 see him," "bed," "2 B or not 2 B," "she wandered by a C-beat shore," &c., which is presumed to be due to the inventive genius of "the divine Artemus," as Mr. Carlyle has termed him. In his introduction to *Artemus Ward, his Book*, Mr. J. C. Hotten makes special reference to this peculiarity, and says that it may be looked upon as "a sort of rebus fun, or mayhap a notion on Mr. Ward's part that it is the correct thing, and shows education to abbreviate one's speech." Shows nonsense rather, and a revived specimen of very clever fooling. For example, there is the ingenious *Elegy to the Memory of Miss Emily Kay, Cousin to Miss Ellen Gee, of Kew, who died lately at Ewell, and was buried in Essex*, written by Horace Smith entirely in this style :

When her piano-40 she did press,
Such heavenly sounds did MNS, that she,
Knowing her Q, soon I U 2 confess
Her XLNG is an X to C.

"Should cease 2 B," "did you forceC," "much 2 low B4," "L8 she was," "it vexes 1 2 C," are Artemus Wardisms that also are to be found in the same poem. How few things are there under the sun that are really new.—*Once a Week.*

HOMBURG IN MAY.

HOMBURG.

HOMBURG under its present aspect forcibly reminds one of an orchestra during that agonizing interval of tuning which precedes the grand burst of melody. Everything is in a state of half-finished preparation ; and though only three short years of existence are allotted to the bank and consequently to Homburg itself as a fashionable resort, the administration and townspeople are sparing no expense to make the three last seasons as brilliant as possible. The present effects of their endeavours are scarcely pleasant. The springs and the Kursaal are surrounded by wildernesses of stone and mortar, which are being applied to their embellishment ; the houses are clothed from top to bottom in suits of scaffolding, from whence, in the absence of the usual spring showers, workmen rain paint on the unwary passers-by ; flower stalls and open-air booths devoted to the sale of the most useless knicknacks at the highest possible prices are springing up like mushrooms on all sides. Small children, who act as a sort of skirmishing force for the flower-women, run just before one's legs offering early flowers for sale with a persistency that almost drives one to echo the foxhunter's indignant remark about those "stinking violets." Even the little English playing agent, who is almost as much an institution as the bank itself, has donned a new suit of dittos, invented a new and infallible Martingale, and is sighing for the advent of his annual customers. The French company have given us their last performance at the charming little Kursaal Theatre ; they were rather second-rate certainly, but what can you expect for a florin, which was the price of the best places in the house ? The name of the last novelty exhibited—the "Kalospinthekromokreno," which according to the play bills means the Marvellous Fountain—was surely in itself worth double the money. Before long the new Marchioness will be warbling at 5,000 fr. an evening, and the stalls, the only comfortable ones in Europe, will cost a louis each. Certainly Monsieur Blanc cannot be accused of want of enterprise ; in his efforts to attract visitors he gives us two operas a week during the season, and bears on them the loss of 100,000 francs ; understands how to cast his bread upon the waters. The fact is that Homburg is resorted to earlier than most other German baths. Early in May, if the weather be propitious, French and German tourists appear, heralding the approach of the great summer wave of visitors, which will soon roll in upon us and wash away the winter pools of scandal and blackguardism. One cannot help regretting, when reading Thackeray's delightful description of Rouge et Noirburg in summer, that he should not have shown us the *revers de la medaille*. No pen but his could have properly described the horde of swindlers, bankrupt stock-brokers, cashiered guardsmen, and superannuated Aspasias who congregate round the gambling tables and dismally caricature society here in winter months. How these gentry contrive to obtain the money with which they punt so persistently at roulette (for, as printed up in the rooms, Monsieur Blanc gives no credit) and pay for luxurious dinners in the Kursaal Restaurant must be ranked among those mysteries which no fellow can understand. Their days seem to pass pleasantly enough in attempts to swindle each other as a kind of sham fight to keep their wits sharp for the great summer campaign. If the tables I speak with bated breath, and with the wrath of the omnipotent Monsieur Blanc threatening my devoted head. Even thus early the gambling is fast and furious ; last week a Bavarian countess won 100,000 francs, and, stranger still, went away with them ; but this is mere child's play ; in a few short weeks the leviathans of the green cloth will enter the lists, and modest louis be looked upon with contempt besides the heaps of banknotes and Napoleons that will change hands. The days of Garcia the Great ! we shall never more see his pale sionless face looking on good and evil fortune without the quiver of a muscle, or hear his clear voice calling "Douze mille francs a la masse !" with as much unconcern as another man might disply in betting five shillings. Rouge-et-noir has been one too many for the bold gambler, and, in waiting at Madrid, he has time to think, like Napoleon at St. Helena, of the battles, victories, and defeats of the Many Russians, and some Englishmen still play as high ; but as a *beau joueur*, calm and impassible, whether winning or losing thousands, Homburg has not yet seen his equal. Those were, indeed, the great days of gambling, and will soon become historical. Moral Prussia will not extend the lease for one moment beyond the fatal 31st of December, 1872. His Prussian

THE DIGNITY OF MONEY.

(Spectator.)

It is very curious to notice the rapid decay of the old contempt for "mere riches" among the aristocracy. Their idea a hundred years ago was to look down on wealth as something any tradesman might obtain, to prefer pedigree and privilege to all things; but after these to exalt intellectual ability, or still better, artistic power. An actor or a sculptor might be a gentleman, but a millionaire could not be, was necessarily a parvenu who relied on his contemptible money and called for "some more curricles." The old peer had rather a pride in contrasting his poverty with the nabob's or merchant's wealth, in showing how little his social position depended upon such an accidental circumstance as the amount of his rent-roll. Wealth, when it included a right to dispose of seats in the Lower House, was indeed important as a direct source of power; but wealth in itself was an attribute of vulgarity, —a feeling still surviving, we believe, in the Faubourg St. Germain, where the freaks of a Duc de Doudeauville are tolerated, not because he is wealthy but because he is also Larochejaquelein. Great nobles very often rejected wealth. Many of those who fought the railways as nasty levelling things saw quite clearly the wealth they would bring, and many more struggled hard against suffering cities to rise upon their lands. The Earls of Abergavenny, we have been told, regarded the rise of Tunbridge Wells, a rise which will bring them scores of thousands a year, with a bitter hostility, and, as far as they could, prohibited it; and mine after mine lay unopened in the North because great landlords could not endure the contract with the commercial world which would have resulted from opening them. That tone has been changing slowly, for more than thirty years. Kings are now eager for money, eager to a degree which wonderfully diminishes their divinity in popular estimation, and great peers do not hesitate to attribute to money in itself and by itself a sort of dignity. The Prince Consort was a man who fairly sympathized with intellectual power, and had a good insight into the way the world was drifting, yet he wrote to say that his household ought to consist exclusively of persons very high born, very distinguished, "or very rich," the latter being quite a novel idea among German Princes, who up to 1815 liked wealth for themselves, though they managed their great estates most wretchedly, but did not respect it in their subjects. The Elector of Hesse's remark to a constitutional reformer was nearer their true feeling,—"What are you?" "A brewer, your Highness." "Brewer shan't govern!" One would have expected that feeling to linger among the great nobles, but they are doing all they can to invest the possession of money with a sort of dignity,—of social dignity, at all events,—which is opposed to all the traditions of their order, as well as to their own real interests. Lord Salisbury, thought head only of an Elizabethan family, is for many reasons a big Peer, and only three weeks ago he said in his place that in his opinion great wealth accumulated in business gave a claim to a seat in the Upper House; that he wished the claim were allowed; that the Lords ought to represent all kinds of property; thereby, in his own judgment at all events, doing all the honour he could to the possession of cash. Lord Granville this very week talked from his place of the money Lord Cairns had made in his profession as one of his highest titles to respect, and the Peers do not seem to have thought the remark anything unusual. Even Lord Derby, who is supposed to represent aristocratic feeling more closely than any English statesman, and who for that reason carries the Lords in his pocket, and appoints the Irish representative Peers as fully as his father appointed members of the Lower House, treated wealth as if it were in itself a greatness, something which not only gave dignity to its possessor, but which ought to give dignity. This "House," he said, "rests upon a foundation of sure and settled property;" it "ought to consist of men with large hereditary possessions,"—ideas which, a hundred years ago, even if entertained, would scarcely have been expressed, and would have seemed to the House, then very poor, almost revolutionary.

This reverence for Money in masses is a new thing in the great, and one for which it is not very easy to account. We usually explain its existence in the little as a form of the servility which is the bane of English middle-class character; but that theory,— the correctness of which we should dispute, believing that selfishness has more to do with the matter than servility, —will not account for its existence among long-descended magnates. It must rather be due to an unconscious exaggeration of the truth that in the modern world money in power, that when great things have to be done it is only the possessors of large masses of treasure who can do them, who can set multitudes in motion by their mere fiat. A man with a couple of millions, say, can do so much. We do not find, as a rule, that he does do it; in this country, at all events, the old spirit which induced men to expend wealth in public enterprises having apparently decayed, partly from a decline, it may be, of care for the State, partly from a feeling that great things have passed beyond the range of individual capacities. The very rich own cities, but do not build them, though the Grosvenors, in a curious, indirect way, are doing something like it; and we cannot recall an instance of an immense benefaction,—say, full water-supply to a city, or a new university, or even a harbour,—unless given with a notion of ultimate repayment. Still, the potentiality of doing is always there. Miss Burdett Coutts, for example, creates, as it were by volition a market which is like a cathedral, and removes one grand trouble of a district,—and the magnates, relieved by their own wealth, wealth which is in many cases quite as new as that of the parvenus, from the ancient feeling of jealous dislike and suspicion, recognize that public benefactor. So, past all doubt, they still more plainly, they always recognized it, but not possessing it themselves, tried hard to deny its existence, and now that the necessity for expressing an unreal contempt has passed away, they once more permit themselves to be sincere and frank.

We do not know that the new tone will be very beneficial to society, rather fear that it tends to inflict a more lasting injury than the old one. The pride of birth was a more absurd feeling, because it had less of fact on which to rest,—the royal caste of Europe, which, on the theory, is a privilege, would be the noblest, consisting, on the whole, of a number of inefficient and rather vulgar persons, who add little or nothing to human thought, and do not succeed in their hereditary business of governing;—but still the pride of birth could not hurt any but those who displayed it. It was an incommunicable quality, and the aspiration for it could not increase the unrest or immorality of society. If there are Brahmins, there are Brahmins; let there be Brahmins, and Sudras are not hurt. But to give dignity to mere money is to increase, and in England to increase very rapidly, that thirst for its possession which of all the myriad tendencies of our time alarms observers most. It is not a new vice, for it developed itself in its most extreme forms in the later days of the Roman Republic, when capitalists like Crassus were openly recognized as powers in the State, and patricians of genius plunged into crime to repair their fortunes; but it is new in our day in this form, as part of the thirst for power and for distinction, and it may work frightful mischief. In the United States, where it rages unchecked, it is destroying the purity of the Legislatures, of the judicial Bench, and of many branches of the Executive, —an Ambassador, for example, has just been convicted of selling his privilege of import in a way which must have destroyed his independence,—and is directly impairing the *power* of the Union, which finds every step unbearably expensive. The great capitalists there are gaining with the position the power of nobles. The laws are openly defied by men strong enough in their command of capital to "secure" not only juries but judges, and not only juries and judges, but entire legislatures, who pass their decrees with at least as much readiness as the Parliaments used to pass entailing Acts, such as the Newcastle, Shrewsbury, Pembroke, and other Acts, at the dictation of potent nobles. We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Vanderbilt, or Mr. Drew, or Mr. Fish, or Mr. Sprague could get things done by legislatures such as no English noble in the worst days of the oligarchy could have attempted; while as to their position, it is beginning to be that of the English county kings two hundred years ago. We have before us a number of the *New York Tribune* in which three columns of close type are devoted to an elaborate and slightly admiring history of a grand feud which has been raging for years between two families of Rhode Island, Sprague and Brown, and which affects all the politics of the State, and is not unfelt even in the politics of the Union. The two families belong to the manufacturing aristocracy, count their property by millions, and their "hands" by the ten thousand, and fight like the Cavendishes and the Stanleys of old whenever they can get a chance. The antagonism between them was distinctly felt in the war, affecting the Rhode Island regiments, to which the Browns really appointed officers, who are now censured by Mr. Sprague, and is now affecting the financial policy of the Union. Senator Sprague denouncing inflation with immense effect, moved, as he half-admitted in his speech, by antagonism to the rival House. As to the State offices, it seems clearly understood that the present representatives are nominees of Brown, and that Mr. Sprague, *therefore*, intends to turn them out, an end he will effect partly through his personal popularity, but chiefly through his position as a great employer of labour, he driving 250,000 spindles, employing 2,000 men in one only of seven sets of mills, and being master of nine immense companies, chiefly engaged in iron, the control of any one of which "would make a first-class man." In this very account, which appears in a journal at variance with him, he being suspected of free-trade proclivities, he and his rival are treated exactly as great nobles were a hundred years ago, their possessions are described with a sort of awe, the confidence of their retainers in them is eulogized, and their family ramifications are shown to be matters of grave political importance. The positions of Mr. Brown and Mr. Sprague are in fact held up as ideals to be attained, and as they can be attained only by money, money in masses becomes the one thing sought, and its possession is held to extenuate almost any act, breaking open safes, buying judges, and bribing or "controlling" legislatures included. Such acts are regarded as the purchase of seats was once regarded in England, as theoretically wrong, but still quasi-legitimate incidents in the use of power; and we are not sure that the same tolerance does not extend to those who take the money. We declare, strong Northerners as we are in sympathy, we begin to doubt if this thirst for wealth will not undermine the Republic, and its first cause is the dignity which American opinion begins to give to cash, the legitimacy with which it begins to invest its political and even its violent use. It is this tone which our aristocracy, it seems to us, are openly ready to foster, and it is one which may yet produce mischiefs greater than that mercantile readiness to swindle which has in the past five years created such a terrible amount of suffering. If money even gives dignity in England, we may rely upon it that the toleration always accorded in this country to the offences of the great will be extended to those of the plutocracy, and then it will take a national bankruptcy to bring back our moral tone.

The House of Commons is indebted to Mr. Synan for a happy specimen of the Irish bull. Defending Colonel French from some remarks which had been passed on him, he said, "His right hon. friend had retained his seat between 30 and 40 years, and was likely, if he lived as long, to retain it for the period of his natural life."

LIFE IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, APRIL 30.

The Parisians enjoy the reputation of being the most ardent and assiduous pleasure lovers in Europe. The theory in virtue of which this enviable renown is pretty universally conferred upon them is based upon very sufficient grounds. Unquestionably Paris offers a greater number and variety of amusements to its inhabitants than any other city in the world; and it is reasonable to infer from this fact that those inhabitants take a greater delight in recreation than the natives of towns less abundantly provided with the means of killing time agreeably. It must not, however, be forgotten that Paris, that brilliant epitome of the age we live in, is, in fact, a gigantic Vanity Fair, whither flock the rich and idle of every country, certain of finding there the amusement that is to them an absolute necessity; and to which the hard-workers also joyfully resort in seasons of well-earned holiday, to achieve, during an interval of well-organised *désœuvrement*, the recuperation of their exhausted forces. The numerous enterprises that provide for the Hutetian public daily and nightly that enormous bill of fare in the way of pastime which is admired and envied by London, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg derive their prosperity chiefly from foreigners and provincials—the Parisians themselves have, from generation to generation, eaten so largely of the Forbidden Fruit that they are rather used up so far as diversions, theatrical, terpsichorean, or extra-mural, are concerned, and retain a passionate fondness for such spectacles only as take the form of military display, to which no Frenchman, however *blasé* or cynical is wholly indifferent. Go to Parisian theatres, *jardins dansants*, casinos, concert rooms, or race-courses, and you shall find all those places of entertainment thronged by foreigners and provincials: the genuine Parisian is conspicuous by his absence. Moreover, the *bourgeoisie* of Paris is a busy, money-getting class, earnestly devoted to its manifold occupations. There are few cities in which more or harder work is got through in the course of the year and with less surcease of application. Whereas here, in Vienna, the great mass of the people, from the shopkeeper downwards, live in a happy-go-lucky sort of way, working a little when they cannot help it, trusting a great deal to "something's turning up," and devoting the whole of the limited amount of energy with which nature has endowed them to the pursuit of pleasure when and wherever they can find it. I must, therefore, take leave to claim for the Kaiserstadt the privilege, if it be one, of being inhabited by a race of people which is, in every respect, far more passionately pleasure-loving than are the Parisians. I am thoroughly confident that man for man, the Viennese spend twice as much money yearly in amusements, although the recreations available to them are but few and strangely deficient in variety, as do the denizens of the splendid city on the Seine. Pleasure may almost be asserted to be *the* main occupation of this people; all the rest is *Nebensache*, something either subservient or contributing to the one prime object. "Nur tanzen und singin und alleweil fidel;" the refrain put into the mouth of Priam's pet son by Jacques Offenbach might serve aptly for Vienna's motto. It is *au jour la journée* with the Viennese. "Let us eat and drink for to-morrow we'—may have to work! For this dangerous epicureanism, which is at the root of half the evils that stand in the way of the Kaiserstadt's moral and material advancement, the old *regime* is, no doubt, principally responsible. It systematically taught the people that their mission in life was to drink good and cheap bear, listen to admirable dance music surpassingly well executed, pay the taxes (neither heavy nor harshly levied) when they could, venerate the Imperial family, crowd the theatres and concert rooms, and leave the management of their affairs, political, financial, and educational, to the gifted and privileged race which, somehow or other, in the inscrutable wisdom and benevolence, Providence had created for that special purpose and set over them in authority. "Kick up your heels," said a paternal Government, "as much as you please—you can't kick them too high; but don't attempt to make any use of your brains, for that is an absurd proceeding in people of your position, and one directly at variance with the Divine decrees, which ordain that we, and we only, are capable of regulating the national welfare!" And straightway the Government contracted a ruinous loan, entered upon a calamitous war, lost a province or two, or placed a hundred thousand or so families in mourning, never forgetting to call upon the people, ignorant perforce, and besotted in a compulsory sensualism to pay the bill, and thank God for being blessed with such frugal and sagacious rulers. All of a sudden, after generations and generations of this organised degradation have lowered the morality and utterly destroyed the independence of character of a kindly and intelligent race, comes a tremendous cataclysm, upsetting old traditions, uprooting ancient landmarks, and imperiously summoning a people steeped in the lethargy of ages to arise, set its own house in order, and take upon itself the whole responsibility to which it has for ever so many centuries been absolutely forbidden even to aspire! Like Minerva issuing from the head of the Thunderer, it must be armed at all points, and perfectly wise, at a moment's notice. But Pallas was the result of a miracle—and the days of miracles are past and gone.

As might have been expected, the Viennese has by no means come up to the imaginary standard of political capability which has been set up for him by the apostles of Reform, and the enthusiasts who have been dinning the blessings of self-government into his indifferent ears for the last two years and a half. Accustomed to find everything, even to his opinions, cut and dried for him, he is altogether unmoved by the glorious prospect of having everything to do for himself. He is, in all matters outside his immediate personal gratification, as apathetic as a Russian moujik or a Turkish collector of taxes. Only when the time-honoured kicking-up-of heels aforesaid, which is become a part of his nature, comes into question, does he develop a remarkable energy of purpose, fertility of suggestion, and elasticity of temperament. Call upon him to exercise any of his elective or inspectorial functions for the manifest advantage of his parish or his city, and he will, with a cheery but somewhat vacant laugh, answer, "Es wird schon gut gehen!" (That'll be all right enough), or "S'werden's halt ohne mir auch richten können!" (They will get on well enough without me!) He will grow [illegible] to the full been over the ineptitude of some asinine common councillor, or living skid for the wheel of municipal progress; but he will not take the trouble of attending the civic elections, so that the blockhead he complains of may be ousted, and replaced by a man of sense. As a grumbler—always, however, in a good-natured silly sort of way—he is unrivalled, but deems that, when he has uttered his unmeaning protestations a few score of times to his cronies, who are all fashioned on his own patter, he has done his share of the political work. With his rooted dislike to intellectual effort, and his utter deafness to the appeals of duty, that the Government has to wage a constant and harassing war. But whisper in his ear the magic words "A'Juchs," or, still welcomer, "A'Hetz," and he will brighten up into a liveliness, an activity absolutely astonishing. To be briskly broiled alive in the stifling atmosphere of a crowded ball-room, or slowly stewed to a pulp in a beer-hall, he will make any sacrifice of remunerative employment or of domestic comfort. He will gaily mortgage his future earnings that he may be able to participate in the monotonous joys of Carnival. No sooner has winter shown signs of flagging in its bitterness than he is all agog to get outside the barriers, and swill his beer voluptuously *im Freien*—in the open. For him, with the first hesitating breath of spring, are polished up and thrown open the countless *Restaurationen*, *Wein-chenke* and *Bier-garten* that line each country road and fill every village in the neighbourhood of the capital. Whether it be a holiday or not—and, counting Sundays, there are about ninety days of prescribed idleness in the Austrian yearly calendar—so soon as the sun makes up his mind to shine out merrily one fine morning, though cold the breeze from the still snow-clad hills and muddy the roads from recent rains, he is off—on the several *Linies* pour long streams of citizens and proletaries, like *farmers* in *fetters*, to conglomerate"—so named on the *lucus a non* principle—omnibuses, and horse-cars, the latter on that humble and inexpensive but enduring animal, "Shanks' mare." Speedily are all the tiny tiddlewinks and spacious beergardens filled to overflowing with consumers of "Henriger" (the sweet and fiery produce of last autumn's vintage) and "Märzer," "Klein Schwechater" or "Schellenhofer." Never mind that there is not a leaf on the stumpy trees under which the round wooden tables are spread with "Frankfurter" and "Wiener Schnitzel"—that the biting wind whistles through their bare branches, or that the beer-mug rattles against the chattering teeth of the blue and shivering pleasure-seeker; he has had his fun, *der Juchs ist halt da!* and he returns to his thrice-heated stove or stuffy coffee-house with a gladdened heart. Let the real, down-right fine weather set in, and you shall see what you shall see. There are not *faiters* enough, at fancy prices, omnibuses, or open cars on the tramway to accommodate the exhilarated legions eager to slake their never-entirely-to-be-assuaged thirst in the dearly-beloved extramural haunts that are the pride of the Kaiserstadt. Two-seated cabs—the family vehicle *depréditeion* of the Viennese, who consider sitting on one another's knees eminently *gemuthlich*—may be seen labouring along the execrable rural lanes with cargoes of ten and eleven, the driver smoking a long pendent wooden pipe and flogging his melancholy jade with merciless vigour; parties of green or purple capped students, spectacled and cigarred, with their arms round each other's necks, and vociferating German, Slavonic, or Hungarian Lieder, block up the side-paths, and brutally force ladies or timid loungers into the roadway; there are six inches of yellow dust everywhere, and water-carts exist only in fervid imaginations; the sounds of a thin fiddle, or tinkling and musically unsatisfactory zither, are heard from each beer-shop window, struggling intermittently with the roar of the voices raised by the noisy tipplers within. N.B. Everybody as a rule, in Austria speaks at the top of his voice. The fields and woods are bestrewn with sweetmeats, so unscrupulously demonstrative of their tender passions in broad daylight as to qualify them for participation in the most out-and-out love feast ever celebrated in a Welsh chapel, the while the papa and mammas too, are swilling away for the dear life philosophically careless of what Kathi, Tinerl, and Gusti may be transacting under the greenwood tree. Some months later arrives what, in the hybrid jargon of this city] is called "Ein Malheur;" but that is surmounted without much weeping, wailing, or gnashing of teeth. For what purpose else, it should like to know, exists that gigantic institution, the Findel-Anstalt, save for the convenient termination of these awkward little domestic incidents? Next spring Kathi, Tinerl, and Gusti will be again as chirpy as crickets, and as ready to sally forth into the leafy fastnesses; whilst their amiable parents will be even more *nachsichtig* for their offspring's gambols than before comforting themselves with the sage axiom, "Was geschen ist, ist geschehen" (What is done, can't be undone), and drowning their shrewd provisions of probable *malheurs* in a foaming flood of malt liquor. It is difficult to convey to English readers, in terms that will not offend them, an idea of the deplorable laxity so far as private morals are concerned prevailing in this liveliest and loosest of capitals. That which moves society in England to indignation loud and deep scarcely excites comment here. Such a thing as an action for seduction is never heard of. People put their dishonour in their pockets, and live on happily as if nothing had occurred to disturb their equanimity. Domestic servants enjoy, as it were, a license for immorality hallowed by custom. Nobody thinks of dismissing a cook or a chambermaid because she has a "misfortune," or a series thereof. She stipulates for the visits of her *geliebter*, by whom she probably has half a dozen children, and who them marries somebody else; and if you endeavour to put any check upon her love-arrangements, she will tell you, "Ich muss aber auch meine Dummheiten machen!" and give you warning on the spot. Without servants you cannot live, and there is literally no exception to this rule; so Johan, the journeyman shoemaker, or Schani the jäger-corporal, continues to adorn your kitchen at all holiday times and seasons—how many these are one must live in Austria to credi.—and to conduct your sentimental Toni or gushing Clarchen to masked balls, whence they return at six in the morning, to country excursions and to Prater-fairs—all of which lead direct, though by different paths, to the enormous establishment above referred to. Nothing but a large and comprehensive system of national education will strike at the roots of this ruinous depravity; and with a scheme for bringing about this vital desideratum I am happy to say the Legislature is seriously grappling.—*Daily Telegraph.*

FEMALE ORATORS IN FRANCE.

Conferences, though quite a recent importation in France, have rapidly become a national institution. Every subject except the forbidden one of politics is discussed there, from Voltaire to the reciprocal duties of masters and servants, and from tenant right to the geography of the moon. With the exception, perhaps, of M. Girardin's lectures on Voltaire, the most successful conferences have hitherto been held by ladies, some few of whom have lately spoken so eloquently on the subject of woman's rights; that one almost feels inclined to sigh for the days foreshadowed by the *Westminster Review*, when the admission of the "suppressed sex" to magisterial and senatorial rights shall shed a softening influence over law and politics. The women of France are making most strenuous efforts to hasten the advent of this happy period. They have founded two newspapers, enlisted in their interest men of talent, such as Simon and Favre, and at the conferences have shown themselves, in many instances, fully competent to plead their own cause. Foremost among the female orators stands Mdme. Audouard, who is as pleasant to behold as to listen to. This lady is already known to fame; it is she who dauntlessly took her stand on her son's grave and defied the irrepressible Haussmann to drive a boulevard through the Cimetière Montmartre. She does not confine herself to a simply European view of the question, but discourses agreeably of her adventures among Turks, Egyptians, and Mormons; as regards the latter, she is in issue with Mr. Hepworth Dixon, as she maintains that the ladies of Utah are far from being satisfied with their domestic arrangements, and would much prefer having a whole husband each. Four lectures by Mdme Marie Duresme, which she calls "L'Ancien devant le Nouveau," have obtained a great success. This lady's views, presented with much vehemence and fluency, are of a slightly subversive nature. In theology she proches with a question of female rights she admits that there is and ought to be physical differences between the sexes, but whatever physiologists may say about cerebral inequalities and simian analogies, she asserts their perfect equality. Mdme. Minche, who is next on the list, has exhibited her businesslike capacity by boldly grappling with the somewhat intricate question of tenant right for Paris. The course she proposes to pursue is of admirable simplicity, and would, no doubtless find strong partisans in Ireland. It consists in decapitating the landlords. This theory was too much for the long-suffering commissaire de police who listened to the lady's harangue: he called her to order. The ladies, as a rule, appear to give this functionary much more trouble than male orators, who only approach the forbidden ground of politics by allusions and innuendoes. Red Republicanism finds among the softer sex its most ardent adherents; and in the event of another revolution it is to be feared that their influence would once more be rather employed to stimulate than to appease the angry passions of the popular party. Still, if we overlook this little outburst of intemperate zeal, the great fact remains that all these ladies spoke with much talent and success, and that their efforts may go far to settle the question whether women in France are to be raised to a new social and political position, or remain, as Sydney Smith calls them, "parturient, hysterical, interjectional animals." —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LONDON ROGUES AND THEIR REFORMATION.

An important social question was raised on Saturday at the annual meeting of the Mendicity Society. This institution, as is well known, devotes itself not merely to the suppression of vagrant beggary, but also to the relief of genuine destitution. Its operations have grown year by year, until they extend over an exceedingly wide field. It now declares itself at last incapable of fulfilling the duty which it originally undertook. That is to say, the mendicant robbers—for they are nothing else—are so numerous and so alarming to women and young persons, and very old or infirm people, that the constables of the society, constituting a very small force, are declared, on their own declaration, utterly incapable of coping with them. It is suggested, therefore, that the ordinary police should attend to the sturdy ruffians who are the terrors of the streets, especially on Sundays, and leave the association with more facilities for pursuing its own peculiar work. This is to distinguish the honest from the dishonest beggar, to identify, so far as may be practicable, the professional mendicants of London, to detect impostors, to defeat attempts at extortion, and to relieve the actually deserving. As a proof that its proceedings are marked by no cruelty, we note that less than five hundred individuals was taken into custody last year, of whom rather more than half were committed to prison as vagabonds, whereas more than eight thousand who were willing to work, were, with their families, assisted. It is an excellent system, under which they are provided with tickets for food instead of money, and the fact is a curious one, that, some years ago these tickets were literally refused, they are now cheerfully taken. But the most useful task performed by the society consists in its way of dealing with those pests who trade in begging letters. Nearly two thousand five hundred of these touching communications were sent to the committee, and four-fifths of them were discovered to be fraudulent. These, of course, constituted only a proportion of the known total which is not exposed. Yet the illustrations afforded of the entire story are plain enough. There is the gin-drinking rascal, whose profession is that of a clergyman's only and orphan child, and whose stationer must be woefully perplexed by his tremendous orders of black edged note paper; there is the whining swindler who buries an infant about once a week: there is the officer's widow whose friends in the country will give her an asylum if she can only pay her railway fare; and there is, finally, that most despicable fellow in decent clothes, who employs some object of misery to play the part for him, occasionally, in case upon the strength of his apparent respectability, and pockets three-fourths of the plunder. The impudence of these persons approaches the incredible. Last year upwards of six hundred letters were received, which at a single glance, were convicted as being written by systematic rogues. The wonder is that their authors do not gradually learn to be cautious; but we have to consider that to prosecute even one-sixth of them would swallow up the entire funds of the society, which requires them for other and more directly benevolent purposes—which gives away its loaves by thousands, its cheese by hundred-weights, its soup by hundreds of gallons. If we reflect, however, upon the enormous degree of extortion thus hindered it will be admitted that the association, although powerless to punish these tricksters who prey on that charity which is anxious to nestle itself in the bosoms of the really poor, or to clear the thoroughfares from the depredators only one degree above footpads, and often combining the two characters, who infest them, confers considerable benefits by its operations upon the community. But the point upon which we lay stress is, that a private society should not be expected to perform duties of police, which are municipal duties entirely. This is the spirit of the demand made on Saturday, and it is a demand the justice of which, in our view, can hardly be questioned.—*Standard.*

BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK.

Two officers of the 9th Regiment have told us, in *Our Life in Japan*, the proficiency acquired by the Japanese in the game of battledore and shuttlecock. They do not use their feet for the battledore, after the Chinese fashion, but employ a diminutive one-feathered shuttlecock, and a battledore "of flat wood, about a foot and a half long, splaying outwards from the handle." I have often wondered why this game has been so entirely relegated to children and school girls. I have played it with a merry party of young men and maidens, and it has always been voted as great fun; especially when partners are selected, and the players stand four square, or eight or more in a circle, and keep rapidly in the air two or more shuttlecocks, each miss being one to the bad in the score of the faller's side. As a game thus played in the open air, a fine, breezeless summer's day is requisite. But battledore and shuttlecock is an admirable indoor game for a wet or cold day; and might relieve the billiard-room of couples who are not wanted there, and who could adjourn to the hall, or other appropriate spot, and fall-to with battledore and shuttlecock. It is an advantage of the game that when a gentleman and lady are thus playing it, it need not check their conversation. They can talk through the sharp ringing thud of the consecutive strokes, quite calmly; and as the game, besides requiring much activity of eye and hand, leads to the assumption of many graceful attitudes on the part of the lady, it can be made at the same time both useful and ornamental. On a winter's day, too, it is a capital in-door exercise; and it is surprising for what a length of time the shuttlecock may be sustained in its backward and forward flight by two expert players. The highest number to which I ever attained, with a girl partner, was a thousand; and, when we had reached that number, we stopped from sheer fatigue of eyes and hands, and not from missing the shuttlecock.—*Once a Week.*

A Nashville druggist has invented a rat-paint made of a preparation of phosphorous. You first catch a rat and paint him. After dark she looks like a ball of fire, and, going among his fellow-rats, they become frightened and vacate the premises, the phosphorescent rat following of course and hurrying up the rear.

TABLE DECORATION.

One of the foremost political men of our time gave a great dinner party. I was honoured by an invitation. I must say that the guests had been most skilfully chosen. There were not only great political personages, but people who were eminent in science, in literature, in art. Nevertheless, the wheels of conversation drave heavily. The next day I met, in the street, one of the guests. I said to him, "It was not a lively dinner yesterday; and, with such a host, and such guests, it ought to have been lively." "No," he replied, "it was not lively; but do you know the reason why? Our host is a man who has the keenest appreciation of works of art; and did you not observe that the table was cumbered with these works of art, and that we could not see one another? That explains everything." I think it did explain everything, and I went away feeling I had gained what is called a "wrinkle" in the art of dinner giving. I am told that on the table of the greatest personage in the land there is a beautiful simplicity as regards all ornamentation, and that this is found to have a very good effect. I have, after profound reflection on this matter, come to the conclusion that a handsome tall ornament upon the table is equivalent to the presence of a disagreeable guest, and tends about as much to prevent good talk and geniality. If you must have much ornament, keep it low, so that it may not interrupt sight and sound.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.

At the Sheffield Town Hall on May 4 three young men named respectively George Herd, silversmith; Joseph Fidler, silversmith; and Arthur Harrop, of Broomhall-street, were charged by John Wilmer Lambert, auger filer, St. Mary's-road, Sheffield, for "that they did unlawfully, maliciously, and knowingly, and with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, cause to be inserted in a certain public newspaper called the *Sheffield Independent* a certain false, scandalous, and defamatory statement of libel of and concerning one John Wilmer Lambert, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen." The advertisement complained of was as follows:—

"To single young women.—A young man wishes to meet with a partner for life.—Any young lady feeling disposed, apply by letter, Wilmer Lambert, auger filer, St. Mary's-road, Sheffield."

Many answers had been received to the advertisement, and those given below are average specimens of their spelling and diction:—

"April 5, 1869. Sir—Seeing Advertisement In the *Independent* that you are in Wants a partner for *life* so i hoffer myself as a Candate But Befoare there Is much More carrespondence I should like an intearew with *you*. Notes the adress....."

The next young lady says—

"I write to say that I should be happy to form an acquaintance with you. I hope money will be no object as I have only the small sum of £200 a year. If you wish to see me, will you please come over to Roche Abbey to-morrow, and meet me by the old abbey at three o'clock. Will you please wear a green tie, and a cane in your hand, and you will know me by wearing a blue dress. I shall have a friend with me, but I can disperse (sic) with her when I meet you. Sir, I hope you will not decline the offer, as I shall be there if all is well.—I remain yours, though unknown——."

The next lady writes a very passable hand, and commences thus—

"Wilmer Lambert: The undersigned quite feel disposed as *you call it*. I am considered by my friends good looking and they think I shall make a good wife. I am age 24 and dark. I W. L. answers this pleas send carte de visite. Address by letter."

The next letter is couched "in characters uncouth and spelt amiss," but is very explicit notwithstanding:—

"Seeing your advertisement in to-day's paper seeing that you ar wanting a partner for life and as i am wanting the same my age is eighteen more pitcelars when we meet if it will be convenient to you to meet me Sunday the fourth at half-past two at Ecclesall Church the top gate at the west end I shall have on a violet dress black jacket velvit bonnet black and blue if you cant come will you pleas to write."

The lady next on the list writes very determinedly and evidently meant to secure the luckless Lambert for her family if she could not get him personally. She says—

"Sir—I with pleasure saw it advertised in the *Independent* to-day you was in wants of a partner and would be obliged if you will accept Miss A. M. A.——tall, dark hair, dark eyes, and what the world calls good looking (age 23), or my sister who is (24) good looking. A widdow no children. A fortune at her own disposal willed to her by her late husband Mr. R——, or if you would Prefer a light young lady my friend Miss C. M. C.——, who is at present residing in Sheffield but is scotch light hair, blue eyes, and affectionate will accept you please to answer in Tuesday *Independent* and you shall hear further from me—Please not delay as I shall be anxious to know which you prefer."

The next letter betrays a scornful and characteristic disdain for orthography and punctuation. It is as follows:—

My dear fren Iv Sean in to Day Nuse Paper you Wanting A wife I shall be glad for a good husborn But I should Be very Glad to now you age firs 2 I should like to now Whether you are Good temper My age is 24 years and a little Incom for Life and if you are Really in Wants of A wife I should be happy to seay you after you Have Sent you Liknes and then I will meat you at my sisters and then We will talk the Matter over. Short acquaintances Som times Proves Long Repentne [Repentance] But I would mak you comforable will I live and a little after I am Dead Weakly Incom—P.S. Excuse my Riting P.S. Anserr by Next Post."

Other letters are from "a publican's daughter twenty-three years of age and as no objections to be a Partner if bouth sides sues tgether;" from "the daughter of a respectable farmer who will be glad to make you welcome any time you come if we can make things right," and several which bear the appearance of having been written for the purpose of hoaxing the supposed advertiser.

Mr. Lambert, the complainant, was called, and was being examined, when a conversation took place between the legal gentlemen and the bench as to whether some arrangement could not be come to between the parties. Eventually an apology was accepted, and the defendants got off on paying the costs, amounting to 30s.

Madame de Mareuil, niece of the Duchess de Cambacerès, was recently confined in Paris. Afterwards she asked her husband, but was told that he had been sent for on urgent affairs. Two days elapsing without seeing him, and hearing a noise in an adjoining room, she tottered through the door and beheld her husband lying on the bier dead, with lighted wax candles on each side. She fell senseless, lost her reason, and her life is now in great danger.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is required, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medica Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufactures, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £6 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Harry Brothers, 30, Lawrence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager, A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London.

**** "The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 8 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

Rigaud and Co.'s Ylangylang and Manilla Bouquet, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

Rigaud and Co.'s Toluting, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Lavender Vinegar, or Florida Water.

Rigaud and Co.'s Miranda Soap, exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

Rigaud and Co.'s Miranda Pomatum, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Rigaud and Co.'s Dentorine, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

Rigaud and Co.'s Tooth-Cream, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

Rigaud and Co.'s Rose Powder; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

The Little Monitor; a Guide to the Toilet, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

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This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated